The New-York Times.

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DOMESTIC NEWS.

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THE YACHTS.

The New-York Yacht Squadron Arriving at Newport—All Safe and Well—Another Regatta.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—The weather has been very fresh from the south-east. The schooner *Rambler* left Swampscott Bay at 5 P. M., on Monday, shortly after the race, and arrived at Holmes' Hole this morning at 2 o'clock. The *Rambler* started again at 6 A. M., and arrived at Newport at 2½ P. M. The *Madgie*, Capt. LOPER, came in from Stonington at 2 P. M., and the *Sappho* arrived about 6½ P. M., having left Nantasket Roads, Boston Harbor, at 6½ last evening, just twenty-three hours out. Vice-Commodore DOUGLASS reports clear weather as far as Pollock Rip light, and after that rather thick and hazy. The *Sappho* put in at Holmes' Hole at 1 P. M. this afternoon and there signalled the *Wanderer*, *Tidal Wave*, *Dreadnaught*, *Halcyon* and *Vindex*. The *Sappho* left Holmes' Hole at 4¼ and arrived at Newport after a four hours' run. The weather was pretty thick. M. A. S. HATCH's new yacht arrived here this afternoon, after a run of five and three-quarter hours, from Greenport, a distance of sixty-five miles. The Captain of the boat is pleased with the way she worked, and thinks she will move fast. The *Resolute* left New-York Monday, and was towed up to City Island, which she left yesterday, and anchored at Greenport last night. The remainder of the fleet will probably arrive before noon to-morrow. The citizens of Newport, with Mr. WEAVER, of the Ocean House, at their head, have subscribed $600 for a cup to be sailed for during the visit of the New-York Yacht Club. Mr. LOUIS LORILLARD arrived in his yacht *Wanderer* at 7 P. M. this evening. They ran down from Holmes' Hole in four hours.

THE INDIANS.

Apaches Rapidly Coming to the Reservation—The Kickapoos in Mexico—Their Presence a Cloak for Mexican Raids and Robberies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Secretary of the Interior today received the following dispatch from VINCENT COLYER, dated Santa Fé, New-Mexico, Aug. 15:

"Roving Apaches are rapidly coming in. There are 1,300 at Cornudos de los Alamos and 500 at Fort Stanton. COCHISE has been heard from. Runners have been sent out from different points, giving the Apaches a fair warning that if they want peace they must come to the reservation designated. The Utes are seriously discontented, and should be promptly attended to. The Navajoes are quiet. They have over 40,000 sheep, and will be self-sustaining in a few years. The Pueblo schools are well attended. I leave with Superintendent PEASE for Cornudos de los Alamos this morning."

The Secretary of the Interior has received from the War Department extracts from a letter of the Commanding General at the Department of Texas in relation to the removal of the Kickapoo Indians now in Mexico, on the reservation north of the Red River, which further shows the agency of the Mexican officials in preventing a return of those Indians to the United States, and the encouragement given to their depredations on this side of the frontier. Gen. REYNOLDS says he has just returned from an official visit to Forts Clark and Duncan, and the adjacent Rio Grande frontier. The people in that State are fully informed as to the conduct of the Mexican officials in preventing the return of the Kickapoos to United States territory. They have been retained in Mexico by bribes of money and goods, as set forth in the report of Agent MILLS. The depredations on live stock continue unabated. Marauders with their stolen stock have been traced time and again to the Rio Grande, and he is reliably informed that parties in pursuit can often see from the north side of the river their stock in the possession of these parties collected in convenient droves on the south side of the river for sale or distribution to the interior of Mexico. This gradual but heavy loss of property is, he says, very discouraging to the people. They are becoming restless, not to say desperate, and seeing the determination of the Mexican officials to retain the Kickapoo Indians in Mexico, as a cloak for the real deeds of the Mexican people, they talk now quite freely of organizing themselves into armed bands and crossing into Mexico to recover their stolen property. This feeling is universal on the frontier since the recent development with regard to the removal of the Kickapoo Indians. The ranchmen live from ten to thirty miles apart, and incursions from the south side of the Rio Grande in small parties cannot be prevented by a reasonable force in Texas, unaided by any force, civil or military, from the Mexican side. Gen REYNOLDS adds:

"It is believed that these depredations can be effectually and permanently stopped by pursuing the marauding bands into Mexico with troops, accompanied by the owners of the stock."

A telegram was forwarded by the Board of Indian Commissioners today to the agent of the Western Union Telegraph at Portland, Oregon, requesting information relative to Mr. FELIX BRUNOT, the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs. When last heard from Mr. BRUNOT was going up the Columbia River to visit the Umatilla reservation.

RAILROAD RESPONSIBILITY.

Maine Central Railroad Disaster—Verdict of Censure on the Railroad Commissioners.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 16.—The Coroner's inquest in the case of the Maine Central Railroad disaster, was concluded today, and a verdict given. The jury find

That THOMAS GALLAGHER came to his death on the 8th day of August by the breaking down of a bridge; that an examination of the bridge shows the timbers to be very rotten; that the Railroad Commissioners made an examination of the bridge in 1870, and again, in connection with the Superintendent of Bridges employed by the road, on the 8th of June, 1871, both of which failed to discover defects; that a thorough examination would have detected the rottenness of the timbers; that when the need of strengthening the bridge by arches was discovered on June 8, no notice of the same was given to the Managers of the road until July 17; that a notice left at the office of the Assistant Superintendent, July 11, was not delivered to the Superintendent until the 8th, a carelessness in management not explained; that while there has been a large increase in the business on the road, with more trains running, there has been no evidence presented that there has been a corresponding increase of labor or a more frequent inspection of bridges—evidence having been presented that bridges like the one in question were to be examined only once in three months, and that no proper or thorough examination of the condition of the bridge was made either by the Railroad Commissioners or by the employes of the road. It appears to the jury that life and limb would have been safe without Railroad Commissioners, because without them no division of responsibility could possibly be alleged. The verdict is signed by John H. Wilson, Coroner; G. W. Palmer, Foreman; George W. Ladd, L. P. Thurston, John L. Crosby, G. B. Wheelwright and H. H. Fogg.

THE PITTSTON DISASTER.

Funeral of the Victims—Large Crowds at the Scene—No Cause for the Explosion Yet Ascertained.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSTON, Aug. 16.—At an early hour this morning, miners in great numbers from Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hyde Park, Green Ridge, Dunmore, Providence, Carbondale, Taylorsville, and adjoining places, began to arrive. The morning trains running through Pittston were fairly crammed with people of all classes coming here to attend the funeral of the unfortunate victims of the recent disaster. By 1 P. M. there were at least 5,000 persons scattered through the streets, and some of the corners were fairly impassable by the groups assembled, who were conversing in hushed tones on the all-absorbing topic—the Eagle disaster. At 3½ o'clock the procession moved slowly up Main-street to Odd-fellows Cemetery, about a mile distant from Pittston. Every kind of conveyance was brought into requisition. A large crowd followed on foot. The Ancient Order of Friendly Forresters; Thistle and Gobonta lodges, Independent Order of Odd-fellows; the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, the Society of Red Men, Good Templars and the Temple of Honor, all in regalia, followed to the cemetery. A rude stand was constructed for the use of the clergy, and on two broad stands in front the coffins were laid, five on one side and eight on the other, making in all thirteen. The coffins were all made in imitation of black-walnut, with silver-plated screws and handles. Some of these had plates, while on those that had none were laid strips of paper giving the name and age of the victims. Services were commenced by singing a hymn in Welsh, in which all the people joined. During the singing the widows of the deceased were conducted to the stand and provided with seats. Their grief was inconsolable. The lamentations of the wives and mothers of the dead rose loudly above the singing, and produced a feeling of awe in all those present, and many were the tears shed in sympathy with the women and children. Remarks in English were then made by Rev. N. G. PARKES, urging them to put their trust in God, the Father of all, "who doeth all things well." He was followed by Rev. E. EVANS, of Hyde Park, who addressed the assemblage in Welsh. He referred to the time when he was connected with the Pittston congregation, and had converted many of them. His remarks affected the Welsh people very much, and their sobs and groans were heart-rending. Mr. EVANS was connected with the Welsh congregation in Pittston nearly seven years, and was intimately acquainted with the deceased. The last speaker was Rev. B. D. THOMAS, who made some touching remarks. In conclusion, he said: "The time has now come when the lives of human beings who are forced to work in the bowels of the earth to gain a livelihood for their wives and little ones should be paramount to a consideration of a few thousand dollars." After concluding remarks by Rev. B. D. THOMAS, a hymn was sung in Welsh, after which the benediction was pronounced by Rev. J. GREGORY, and the bodies were removed from the stand and consigned to their final resting-place.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

An Ex-Catholic Priest Silenced by an Irish Mob in Ogdensburg—The Hall Engaged by Him Afterward Refused.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Baron DECAMIN, who claims to be an Ex-Catholic priest and member of the Inquisition in France, attempted to speak here, last night, in denunciation of Popery. His remarks being offensive to Roman Catholics present, he was violently assaulted and the meeting broken up. He was carried away in a carriage guarded by Police. He is advertised to speak again to-night, when, it is probable, he will be sufficiently protected.

Baron DECAMIN has issued the following circular:

To the Protestant Citizens of Ogdensburg:

FELLOW-PROTESTANTS—As a public lecturer in this country, where liberty of speech is guaranteed to every one, I came to this city, engaged a hall, and issued advertisements for a lecture last night, which I was prevented from delivering by a mob, who broke up my meeting, personally assaulted me, and, but for the protection afforded me by a few friends, would have inflicted upon me severe bodily injury. As I am to lecture again this evening, in Lyceum Hall, I appeal to you as citizens of the United States and Protestants of Ogdensburg, on the ground of free speech and fair play, that I shall not be robbed of my liberty, which the Constitution of this Republic gives me—civil and religious liberty to all being what distinguishes this Republic among the nations. As Paul appealed to Cæsar, so do I appeal to you, as the sole redress left me.

I remain your most obedient servant,

ANDRE MASSENA, (Baron Decamin.)

THOMAS DALY, a railroad contractor, led the mob of Irishmen who made the attack on the Baron. The hall which the Baron had engaged to lecture in this evening, and for which he had paid, has been refused him. Great excitement exists in consequence.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Prognostications.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—A. M.—The barometer has remained stationary at the Pacific and Rocky Mountain stations since Tuesday night. An area of high pressure has advanced from the North-west, and is felt as far as Arkansas and Lake Ontario. The area of lowest barometer has extended south-eastward, and is now on the coast of New-England. An area of threatening weather and light rains has extended from Ohio to Lake Ontario, Pennsylvania, and New-England, and rain is now reported from Arkansas and Southern Alabama. Clear weather with north-westerly winds and falling temperature, now prevails very generally from the Ohio river and lower lakes westward to the Missouri. The area of highest temperature Wednesday afternoon, covered Tennessee, Virginia and Maryland.

PROBABILITIES.

The cloudy and threatening weather will probably clear away to-night very generally in the Middle and Eastern States, followed on Thursday by rising barometer, and clear and cool weather north of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. The conditions remain favorable for cloudy and rainy weather in Florida, and light rains, if any, are probable, for the afternoon, on the Gulf coast.

SENSIBLE SUGGESTIONS.

Since the successful organization of the Weather Bureau applications have been made to the chief signal officer to utilize his observations for the benefit of farmers and agriculturists. The law provides only for giving notice on the northern lakes and sea coast of the approach of storms. By a circular the chief officer calls the attention of applicants for reports of observations and probabilities to the fact that private gentlemen, officers of societies, by taking advantage of the daily publications of weather reports, can make forecasts for themselves and furnish information to localities which cannot be reached by the daily synopsis and probabilities issuing from the Signal office.

MR. BLAINE'S SERENADE

The Great Political Parties Placed Side by Side.

Results of Republican and Democratic Rule—The National Administration and the New-York Ring—The "New Departure" in Its True Colors.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, Speaker of the House of Representatives, who is stopping at the Grand Union Hotel here, was honored to-night with a serenade. In anticipation of a speech on the political issues by Mr. BLAINE, according to previous announcement, Broadway, in the neighborhood of the Union Hotel, at 9 o'clock was filled with about 10,000 people. Soon after this hour WAGNER's New-York orchestra came upon the ground, and played some fine airs. At the close of these, Mr. BLAINE, accompanied by Judge BOCK, Hon. WILLIAM A. SACKETT, Mr. CHARLES E. SMITH, of the Albany *Evening Journal*, several distinguished citizens of Saratoga, and guests from abroad, appeared in front of the grand piazza. The scene at this time was brilliant. Every window and balcony of the hotel was thronged, and Broadway seemed to be filled with people. Enthusiastic applause greeted Mr. BLAINE, and even the ladies indulged in a prolonged clapping of hands. Mr. BLAINE was introduced in a few well-chosen words by Hon. WILLIAM A. SACKETT, of Saratoga, and spoke substantially as follows:

GENTLEMEN: To so much of this ovation as may be personal to myself I tender you my most grateful thanks. I came hither, as you all did, to enjoy the rest, the recreation and the invigoration of this most delightful resort, and I am very sure that the quiet of my stay is not broken by this vast concourse of people for the mere purpose of paying a personal compliment to so humble an individual as myself. Holding, as I do at present, a position of responsibility in connection with our National Government, I am forced to infer that the mere fact of your assembling is an invitation for me to speak to you, however briefly, upon the political questions and issues of the hour, and yet at the very outset, gentlemen, I am compelled to say that there never seemed to me to be a time in our history when there was less need of speech, or when facts of public record and patent to every one, carried with them so fully their own argument and enforced so clearly their own conclusions. The two great parties between whom the American people divide their sympathy and their support must be judged not by their professions, but by their acts where each is in authority. The Republicans are in full power at Washington; the Democrats bear undisputed sway in New-York; need I draw the picture which this brace of facts suggests to every intelligent mind? In Washington every dollar that can be saved above current expenses is faithfully applied to the reduction of the national debt. In New-York every dollar that can be raised or wrung from the groaning taxpayers above current expenses is faithfully applied to the benefit of a private ring of political speculators. In Washington we have witnessed with amazement and admiration the payment of our national debt at the rate of one hundred millions per annum. In New-York we have seen with consternation and alarm the increase of the municipal debt at such a rate as would involve at no long period the bankruptcy and ruin even of that gigantic Metropolis, with its immense resources and its fabulous wealth. It seems but yesterday that Gen. GRANT was inaugurated, and yet in the brief period that has since elapsed two hundred and fifty millions of our debt have been paid, a sum equal to more than one-eighth of our bonded debt as it exists this hour,—and this payment, be it remembered, has been made while taxes were repealed that were yielding eighty millions per annum when Gen. GRANT came into power. Look at New-York City during the same period. Its bonded debt increased to such a mammoth extent that the authorities dare not confess the actual amount. Tax levies are all the while heaped up beyond the imagination of honest men, and a scale of corrupt expenditures maintained that challenges the credulity even of those who are best acquainted with the audacity of Tammany Hall. I do not desire, gentlemen, to be understood as making a random and reckless charge inculpating every Democrat in the land, and holding him responsible for the corruptions in New-York. I have too much respect for individual members of that party, and trust I may say that I have too many friends within the ranks of that party to permit me to make so unjust an accusation. But this I do say, and I address it especially to honest Democrats, that the source of power and the controlling guidance of that party are in just such hands as have been guilty of the gross frauds recently exposed in New-York. Without the aid and leadership of Tammany it would be impossible for the Democrats to carry the State of New-York, and without the State of New-York their chances in the Presidential contest of 1872 is not worth reckoning, and they well know it. I go further, gentlemen, and aver that the power of Tammany with its money in the North and the power of terrorism in the South are the weapons relied upon by the Democratic leaders to carry the national contest next year, and if it were not for this we should have today absolute peace throughout the length and breadth of the land. Why, I ask, is there not as much supremacy of law, as much civil order, as thorough protection of life and property in the South today as there is in the North? Why is there more disturbance between the Potomac and the Rio Grande than there is between the Potomac and the St. Lawrence? I answer, simply because it is not the interest of the Democratic Party to have it so. I answer, simply because it is the interest of the Democratic Party that such a condition of affairs shall be maintained in the South as shall prevent a fair, full, unrestrained vote of the whole people. And I do not charge this responsibility wholly upon the Democratic Party in the Southern States. They are the immediate actors; but the responsible indorsers are in the North. If the Northern Democratic Party today, sincerely, honestly and earnestly willed it, there would be an end at once of Kuklux outrages in every Southern State. Nay, gentlemen, as in the olden time, ten righteous men might have turned the wrath of God from the doomed City of the Plain, so, this day, and this hour, I believe, I could name ten leading aspirants for the Presidential nomination of the Democracy, whose united and righteous appeals for peace in the South would produce peace in the South! And this brings to the test the sincerity of the "new departure." What is the "new departure?" Why certain constitutional amendments being adjudged necessary to secure the full fruits of our victory over the rebellion, and these amendments having been regularly adopted by the requisite two-thirds in both branches of Congress, and the ratification of three-fourths of the States, the Democracy refused to abide by them. In several instances every Democratic member of Congress voted against resolutions in the House declaring these amendments to be of binding force—the last vote of this kind being given so lately, I think, as April of the present year. But the late Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, and a few others, discovering that this attitude of the Democracy was incipient rebellion called a halt, and the party in the North generally obeyed, resolving that upon the whole, they would agree to submit to the Constitution of the United States; and this law-abiding spirit being so unusual with that party, and the sensation of constitutional obedience so novel with them, that, with a keenness of wit and a reactive sarcasm apparently not appreciated by themselves, they, with one consent, called it the "new departure." But we must be pardoned for a little incredulity as to the full sincerity of the new departure until we see it bear fruit. When every man in the United States enjoys his full right to property, his full protection to person, and his undisturbed unmenaced right of suffrage, and all of this by the co-operation of the Democracy, we will begin to have some faith in the purity and sincerity of the sudden conversion of that party. Until then we will pray and hope for the best, and yet all the while be tortured with distrust. In illustration of my own feelings, you will pardon me if I narrate a homespun anecdote which came to my lips when the Maine Democracy made their new departure. A pious old deacon of the Free Will Baptist Church had a scapegrace of a son who gave him a vast deal of trouble, and who, after years of misconduct and bad morals, ran off, and was not heard of for several years. Finally, when the old gentleman was well advanced in life and his property had to be disposed of, the son turned up professing to be a thoroughly reformed man and an exemplary member of the church. The old man was, of course, delighted, and eager to believe in his son's sincerity, but, withal, a shade distrustful. In order to assure himself, he subjected his son to a personal examination to ascertain the "evidences" of his conversion as the theologians term it. When the examination was concluded, the old man said: "JOSHUA, you answer well. Your evidences seem good, and I sincerely trust you have met with a change of heart, but before God I still have harrowing doubts." But the list of Democratic offences is not exhausted.

Responsible for the continued disorder in the South, their recent conduct in the City of New-York threatens that most dangerous of all political excitements—a war of class and of creeds. This Government is based on the absolute toleration of all forms of religious beliefs—Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile—and whoever aims to strike a blow at the rights of one imperils thereby the rights of all. The same article in the Federal Constitution, which guarantees freedom of religious belief, guarantees the right of the people "peaceably to assemble," and when the Democratic Government of the City of New-York undertook to say that a certain procession of Protestants should not march through the streets of the American metropolis, they were false to the first principles of religious freedom—they aimed a deadly blow at the spirit of American liberty. Protestant myself, I stand for the rights of all; and while I concede the fullest rights of the Catholic Irish to celebrate St. Patrick's Day, I demand the equal right of the Protestant Irish to celebrate the Battle of the Boyne. The spirit of religious liberty, which is fully enjoyed on the 17th of March, must be held equally sacred on the 12th day of July. Over against the shortcomings of the Democracy the Republican Party stands strong and firm, panoplied in the right. "Its ways are ways of pleasantness, and all its paths are peace." In our domestic policy we declare for the equal rights of all men before the law—knowing no caste, no creed, no color, but only and simply the inalienable and indestructible rights of American citizenship as proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence and decreed in the Constitution of the United States, as it now is. For until the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were adopted, the Federal Constitution did not embody the doctrine of human rights, as set forth in the immortal declaration.

In our foreign policy we rest the honor of the Government upon peace and prestige—the prestige which commands peace—the peace which adds to our prestige. Our diplomatic history, from the first inauguration of WASHINGTON down to the present hour, contain no other chapter so brilliant as that which records the recent treaty with Great Britain. A powerful nation is not only led to do us justice in the matter of debts and dues, but in that less palpable but more enduring reparation which by acknowledging error removes the source of irritation and gracefully heals the wounds of pride—thus bringing to the adjustment of national differences the knightly courtesy and the Christian spirit which marks the intercourse of true gentlemen. When we reflect on the nameless and unimaginable misery and wretchedness inflicted on hundreds of thousands by the late war between France and Prussia, the vast number that were slain, the still vaster number less kindly dealt with in their cruel wounds and maimings, the hardly less cruel burden of debt and tax falling upon all alike, we may in some faint degree measure the blessings of a policy that avoids war, and secures a peace founded upon justice and upon honor. Our differences with England were of the gravest possible character. Those between France and Prussia were but trivial in comparison. The latter were settled by an appeal to arms and a frightful war. It is to the highest honor of an administration, at whose head stands a victorious soldier, that the former were adjusted in the spirit of that great beatitude which was given to us in the Sermon on the Mount.

But, gentlemen, I must close. I have detained you too long already, and were I to claim your attention while I recited the achievements of the Republican Party during the period of its national power, the night itself would give place to day before I could finish. I point you to a continent untrodden today by the foot of a slave; I point you to a Constitution rounded and perfected in all the elements of civil rights and personal liberty; I point you to a credit and a currency that bore us triumphantly through the severest of wars, and have assured to us the amplest prosperity in time of peace; I point you to a nation of forty millions of people—the freest, the happiest, the most prosperous on the globe; and finally, I point you to the fact that the policies and measures which commanded these great results were the policies and measures of the Republican Party.

The remarks of Mr. BLAINE were frequently interrupted by applause, especially when reference was made to the honesty of the National Administration as compared with the Tammany rule in New-York.

ILLINOIS.

The Population of Chicago—An Enterprising Enumeration—Bank Taxes—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Ill., Saturday, Aug. 12, 1871.

Last Spring some real estate operators thought Chicago ought to have 350,000 inhabitants. They opened a correspondence with Mr. EDWARDS, the publisher of our annual City Directory, and he thought that he could take a census that would come up to their figures, or, as the *Tribune* expresses it, "make two men grow where there was but one before." He went to work—putting his mark high—fully assured he could beat the Federal enumeration of last year, if he didn't come up to the wishes of the land speculators. The result is a reported population of 334,719, or a little over 35,000 in excess of the enumeration in 1870.

Chicago has increased respectably during the past year; but when we see the large number of empty dwellings and business places which are to be found on all our streets, we have no idea that the additions to our population have been as large as stated. The census shows some curious figures. For instance, while the native population is nearly double that of the German, there is reported less than a hundred difference in the number of heads of families—such as usually go into the Directory—of the two nationalities. And then in the business statistics, there are 1,335 saloon-keepers, when the Mayor has licensed over 2,300. There are 97,238 names in the Directory, as heads of families—more than a third of whom have no families at all. Chicago is getting along fast enough, and it is a great piece of folly to get up these enumerations by private individuals, in the correctness of which nobody has any confidence. The job, I understand, is paid for by real estate agents and others engaged in land trading, whose interests lie in the direction of making the population of the city appear as large as possible.

A decision just rendered by Judge BLODGETT, of the United States District Court, concerning the taxing of bank shares, is exciting considerable comment. He holds that the stock must be assessed at its par value, and not at its market value, as was attempted to be done. This invalidates the entire tax in this city, and the State too, I suppose, as the existing law extends to all. So the owners of bank stock escape free from the burdens of taxation this time. The law will doubtless be so amended at the next session of the Legislature as to meet the case.

The City tax-gatherers are also having trouble about their assessments. They have to go before the County Court in order to have them confirmed, and the sale of the delinquent list ordered. When there is a contest, in a great number of cases some irregularity is shown, and the assessment pronounced void. An immense amount of property is annually advertised. Last year the delinquent list covered twenty-seven newspaper pages. The weather is fine. The crops of all kinds are abundant, and never were gathered in a more perfect condition. This is especially the case with fruits, melons, roots, &c.

The prospect is that everything will rule unusually low this Fall. I was told a few days ago, by a buyer for one of our largest packing-houses, that four dollars a hundred is to be the opening price of hogs the coming season. The success of the river experiment still rejoices the hearts of our people. The canal-boat men have even stopped complaining of the increased current, and Joliet is rejoicing in the estimated appreciation of her water-power to the extent of a million of dollars. And so everybody seems satisfied with the results of this unique improvement. General business is fair, money is easy, and the prospects for a heavy Fall trade are highly encouraging.

The Italian Committee.

A meeting of the Italian Committee of Arrangements for the celebration on the 25th of August next was held last evening, at No. 407 Broome-street, N. CORRADI in the chair. Reports of the various subcommittees were received, and all show that rapid progress is being made in the various preparations for the day. Subscriptions to the general fund have been liberal, and everything now indicates that the Italian demonstration will be a success. The letter of invitation to Governor HOFFMAN was dispatched yesterday, and it is expected that an answer will be received by the 20th of August.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

A Brilliant Opening of the August Meeting.

Great Rush of Visitors—Scenes at the Course—Travers' Colt, Harry Bassett, Hamburg and Ortolan the Winners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1871.

A sultry morning succeeded a night of showers, and uncertain clouds rendered the prospect skyward unpromising and uncomfortable. The railroad trains last night and this morning brought a very large number of visitors. Twelve hundred and eighty are registered at Congress Hall, and not much less at the Grand Union. Today there are at least 5,000 transient visitors. From 8 o'clock until noon it was almost impossible to get in and out of the hotels, so full were the piazzas. Breakfast was indeed a difficult thing to get. Broadway, from Congress Park to the Marvin House, was crammed with vehicles of all kinds. Family carriages, phaetons, coaches, wagons, stages and even farm wagons, improvised with seats for stage service were there. The hotels were like bee-hives at swarming time. Streams of people poured forth, and were packed into any sort of wagons that could be had, and lucky were they who obtained any kind of transportation. The rain had nearly laid the dust, and rendered the drive from the village to the course quite pleasant, and before noon both the grand stands were completely filled, there being fully 10,000 persons present.

The first race began well, although it was considerably delayed. The two-year-old and nameless colts of R. W. CAMERON and HUNTER and TRAVERS ran—the latter winning in fine style, and creating a tremendous excitement among the spectators. The second race was for the Kenner Stakes, for three-year olds. The start was spoiled by three balks, but at last the horses had a good send-off. *Bolus* and *Wine Sap*, owned by THOS. W. DOSWELL, led *Harry Bassett* closing in fast. This order was maintained until the quarter-stretch was reached, when *Harry Bassett* came up gallantly and passed the stand ahead, amid the shouts and cheers of the audience. The third race, the Summer Handicap for all ages, for two and a quarter miles, was the most exciting contest of the day. *Hamburg* and *Barney Williams* were the leaders, and the former won after a severe struggle. The fourth race, for all ages, for three-fourths of a mile, was won by *Ortolan*, who, after a close struggle, came in almost neck and neck with *Frogtown*.

THE RACING.

Four events were on the programme of the day's sport, and all came off to the entire satisfaction of all present and in excellent time.

The first race was a match of $5,000 a side, between two-year olds, each party to name two colts or fillies and to select their choice at the post; distance one mile. Only two started. These were HUNTER & TRAVERS' bay colt by *Eclipse*, and R. W. CAMERON's brown filly by *Leamington*. The *Eclipse* colt was the favorite before the start, at odds of $100 to $70. The colt had a little the best of it in the start, and at the turn was half a length ahead. From this point he gradually increased his lead, and although the whip was applied freely to the *Leamington* filly, he won with ease by two lengths. Time—1:47½.

The second race was a dash of two miles for the Kenner Stakes for three-year olds, $100 entrance, half forfeit; $1,500 added by the Association. In this race there were forty-seven entries, out of which only seven came to the starting post, as follows: *Nathan Oaks*, *Nellie Ransom*, *Harry Bassett*, *Bolus*, *Wine Sap*, *Express* and *Alroy*. *Harry Bassett* was, of course, the favorite in this race, and *Express* and *Bolus* sold as second and third choice. After some delay, a good start was effected with *Oaks* leading, followed by *Wine Sap*, *Nellie Ransom* and *Harry Bassett*. *Bassett* took the lead at the end of the first half mile, and was not headed again in the race, although *Bolus* and *Nellie Ransom* both made desperate efforts to get to the front. At the finish *Nellie Ransom* was second, two lengths behind *Bassett* and two in front of *Alroy*. *Bolus* was fourth, *Express* fifth, *Nathan Oaks* sixth and *Wine Sap* last. Time—3:53¾.

The third race was the Summer Handicap, for all ages; $100 entrance, half forfeit; only $20 if declared; $1,000 added; distance two and a quarter miles. Nineteen horses were entered in this contest, and the following five started: *Hamburg*, *Felicity*, *Edenton*, *Finesse* and *Barney Williams*. *Finesse* and *Barney Williams* sold at nearly even figures in the pools, and *Hamburg* and *Edenton* were the third and fourth choice. *Edenton* led off, closely pursued by *Barney Williams*, the rest all in a bunch. But little change took place in the positions of the horses for the first mile and a quarter, *Edenton* leading all the way, but at this point *Barney* went to the front and led to the turn into the homestretch, when *Hamburg* challenged him for the lead, and after a sharp struggle beat him under the string by a length. *Barney* was second, three lengths ahead of *Finesse*, who was about the same distance ahead of *Felicity*. *Edenton* was a long distance in the rear. This was a fast race, the time being 4:01¾.

The last race was a dash of three-quarters of a mile, by all ages, for a purse of $400. This race was contested by *Ortolan*, *Frogtown*, *Littleton*, and MCDANIEL's brown filly by *Australian*. *Littleton* was the favorite, and sold in the pools at $640, *Frogtown* for $400, *Ortolan*, $385, and the *Australian* filly for $165. *Ortolan* got off with the lead, and although hard pushed by *Frogtown*, succeeded in holding his own, and was first over the score by half a length. *Frogtown* was second, six lengths in front of the filly, and *Littleton* brought up the rear. The result of this race was a great disappointment to the Kentucky delegation. Time—1:16¾.

Pool-Selling on the Saratoga Races in This City.

The attendance at the sale of pools, last night, at No. 1,187 Broadway, was very sparse. Nevertheless, the betting was spirited, as the following pools show: *Tammany*, with 140 pounds, was first favorite for the steeple-chase; *Milesian*, with 135 pounds, contesting the honor with him closely. MORRIS', MCDANIEL'S and PARKS' entries were the only ones spoken of in the Kentucky Stakes, and in the order named, leaving six for the field, there being but nine starters. In the selling race, one and three-quarter miles, *Victory* and *Climax*, each at 102 pounds, were favorites.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

Tammany	$80	$100	$120	$100
Milesian	40	45	55	40
Tisdale	22	22	..	..
King John	..	..	35	20
Field	38	48	40	38

THE KENTUCKY STAKES.

Morris	$100	$110	$75
McDaniels	64	95	48
Parks	28	52	21
Field	44	60	33

SELLING RACE.

Victory	$75	$100	$50
Climax	48	64	32
Quintard	19	24	25
Precedent / Piney Wood	27	36	20

The Kalamazoo Races—Second Day.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 16.—This was the second day of the races. In the morning, the first was a running race of two miles and repeat, premium $1,000, weight allowed for age, and was won by *Blink* in two straight heats, *Regent* second. Time—3:39 2-5, 3:47 1-5. The second race was for horses under five years, mile heats, three in five, to harness, premium $1,000, and was won by *Golddust* in three straight heats. Time—2:43¾, 2:41 1-5, 2:45 2-5.

In the afternoon the first race was for double teams and for horses that never beat 2:45, purse $1,000, mile heats, three in five. There were seven entries, and six started. The first heat was won by WILLIAM EDWARDS' Cleveland team—time, 2:46½; the second, third and fourth heats and race were won by the Pittsburg team, *Emford* and *Harrie*—time, 2:38½, 2:37, 2:38 2-5. The second race was for a purse of $3,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:30, mile heats, three in five, to harness, and was won by *Sleepy John* in three straight heats—time, 2:30½, 2:30¼, 2:28 2-5.

Revenue Seizure in Pennsylvania—Over $200,000 Worth of Property Involved.

From the Pittsburg Gazette, Aug. 15.

Considerable excitement was created among liquor dealers on Saturday by the arrest of one of the most prominent dealers in this section of the State, Mr. SAMUEL THOMSON, of Brownsville, at the head of the Monongahela. The gentleman was arrested by the United States authorities upon three serious charges, which, if not refuted, will lead him into considerable trouble.

The allegations against him are changing liquors in packages without canceling, failing to keep the books required, and making false entries, and lastly, doing business in the Twenty-second District without payment of the special tax. THOMSON has three establishments at Brownsville—a distillery, wholesale liquor-store, and rectifying establishment. Some time ago, it is alleged, he purchased some whisky from a bonded warehouse in this city, supposed to be two years old, stamped and gauged. This liquor he is charged with tampering with, either emptying into other barrels or filling the old ones up with other whisky which changed the character of the original fluid. The other two charges are more explicit, and either, if proven, would be sufficient to cause trouble. If the charges are sustained they involve the confiscation of the accused property in the business, valued, with the 3,300 barrels of whisky which he has on hand, at over $200,000. The information was made some time ago, and yesterday Mr. THOMSON appeared before United States Commissioner GAMBLE, when he promptly waived a hearing, and gave bail in the sum of $10,000 for trial. His side of the story will then appear.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Kennebeck County (Me.) Republican Senatorial and County Convention yesterday made the following nominations: Senators—Reuben Foster, John May; Register of Deeds, G. M. Taylor; County Treasurer, Alanson Starks, Clerk of Courts, William Stratton; County Commissioner, Ashbury Young.

Major LORENZO LORAIN, of the army, long an instructor at West Point, has been appointed Professor of Physics and Mechanics, and Prof. CHARLES MCMILLAN, of the Rensselaer Institute at Troy, as Professor of Engineering in the Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Penn. Tuition is free.

The Auditor General of Pennsylvania holds that EVANS, the alleged defaulting war claim agent, had no authority to withhold his commissions, and the question of settlement with him, until he pays all the moneys he has collected into the Treasury, cannot be entertained. Until then he must be considered as in default.

The exploring party from Yale College returned to Fort Wallace on Tuesday, having spent the last five weeks in examining the geology of South-western Kansas. Interesting discoveries were made. They left yesterday for Fort Bridges, in Wyoming Territory.

The rumor that a portion of the St. Charles Bridge across the Missouri River had fallen originated in the fact that a freight train standing on the bridge was run into by a stock train, and three freight cars destroyed and two men injured.

Vice-President COLFAX and Senator WINDOM left Morris, Minn., on Tuesday evening, for Otter Tail Lake and Red River. They join the Northern Pacific Railroad Directors' party at the former place, and accompany them to Fort Garry and Manitoba.

It is reported in St. Louis that arrangements have been consummated between the New-York Central and St. Louis and Fort Scott Railroads, by which the former takes a long lease of the latter road, agreeing to build and equip it.

The Treasury Department has decided that a steamer propelled by both high and low pressure engines is prohibited under the law from having the words "low pressure" painted upon her paddle-boxes. The penalty for the violation is forfeiture of the steamer.

J. MCLAUGHLIN, a workman on the St. Louis Bridge, fell from the pier on Tuesday, struck his head against a barge, and then fell into the river. His body was swept away by the current.

On Tuesday night, during an affray on board of the schooner *Prompter*, in Eastport, Me., ANDREW MCMASTERS cut W. H. SMITH across the abdomen with a razor. Both are sailors.

The Seaview House, at Rye Beach, N. H., narrowly escaped destruction by fire about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The fire was discovered in the servants' apartments, and was extinguished without material damage.

The steam canal-boat *Cathcart* left Buffalo yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, laden with 4,200 bushels corn, 38,000 pounds grindstones and 12,000 pounds of pig-iron. Her destination is New-York.

CHARLES ELLIOTT, (white,) and FRANK HARPER, (colored,) were crushed to death, on Tuesday, by a mass of rock falling upon them while at work in a quarry near the Chain bridge over the Potomac, at Washington.

The contract for the stone for the new capitol has been awarded to JOHN B. BRIGGS & CO., and the stone will come from the quarry at Yarmouth, Me. Their bid aggregated $307,000, and the highest bid was $787,500.

The festival of the Assumption of the Virgin passed off in Rome on Tuesday with the customary ceremonies and imperfect tranquillity. The dome of St. Peter's and many public and private buildings were illuminated at night.

The game of base-ball between the White Stockings of Chicago and the Olympics of Washington, D. C., yesterday, in Chicago, resulted in a score of 12 to 11 in favor of the White Stockings. PRATT, of the Olympics, was umpire.

The application of the counsel of Mr. BRIGHT, the Indiana State printer, for a speedy trial of the charge of fraud alleged against him, has been denied by the Court in Indianapolis. The case will not be tried before September.

Hartford voted yesterday, by 1,250 yeas to 45 nays, to authorize the issue of $1,000,000 in bonds for the building a new State-house, for which $500,000 have been appropriated by the State Legislature.

Government Detective THORN, while ferreting out a band of counterfeiters at Gallipolis, Ohio, yesterday, arrested REUBEN HAIG, a dry goods clerk, and found a lot of counterfeit fifty cent currency on his person.

It is thought the fire in the mine at Mauch Chunk, Penn., is all out. The place is cooling off very fast. Water is still being thrown on, and if nothing new occurs, the breakers will be started again on Friday.

Eight derricks were blown down by a recent storm at Petroleum Center, Penn. ADAM HATFIELD, an engineer, was killed by a smoke-stack falling on him.

The Democratic Convention, at Huntingdon, Penn., yesterday, instructed their delegate to the National Convention to vote for Gen. HANCOCK for President.

A terrific thunder, lightning and rain-storm passed over Richmond, Ind., yesterday afternoon, causing heavy damage to stores and factories by flood.

The Scott centennial celebration was held in St. Louis on Tuesday night in the Mercantile Library Hall, under the auspices of the Caledonian Society.

The receipts from customs for the present month to date are nearly $10,000,000, and are the largest ever returned for the same period in August.

A boat containing two young men was run down in Portland, Me., harbor, on Tuesday night, and one of the men, named CHARLES A. TALBIDGE, was drowned.

Supervisor FULTON, of the Revenue Department, who has been in consultation with Commissioner DOUGLASS, returned to Philadelphia last night.

The Pittsburg, Penn., Board of Health today warned the citizens of the danger of small-pox becoming epidemic in that city.

The Newark, N. J., Conference Camp-meeting opened on the Denville ground yesterday.

A barn belonging to STEPHEN LOBER, in Morristown, N. J., was struck by lightning during the storm of Tuesday night.

CHAS. PRATT was killed yesterday by falling from a staging on which he was at work at Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.

DAVID DURNELL, eighty-six years old, a highly respected citizen of Danvers, Mass., hanged himself on Tuesday.

JAS. HUNT, of South Boston, while running a foot-race at a picnic in Arlington, on Tuesday, fell dead from heart disease.

DOMINICK TORPEY was shot and killed by GEORGE MILLER, in Philadelphia, yesterday afternoon.

The Scott centenary was celebrated at Belfast, Ireland, by a banquet, at which Lord DUFFERIN presided.

The War Department has declined to send more troops for the protection of Montana settlers, owing to the smallness of available troops.

Senator SPENCER was in Washington yesterday, and had an interview with Secretary BOUTWELL. He then left for New-York.

The Tennessee Press Association arrived in Washington on Tuesday night.

The subscriptions to the five per cent. loan, yesterday, amounted to $80,000.

JOHN FAY, aged thirty-five, died from sunstroke, in Philadelphia, yesterday.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Excitement in Dublin Over a French Deputation.

End of the Miners' Strike in South Wales.

German Irritation Under French Press Criticisms.

Evacuation Conditional on Prompt Payment of the Debt.

Serious Illness of Garibaldi at Caprera.

Twenty-Two Deaths from Cholera in One Day.

FRANCE.

The Right Trying to Dispose of the Presidency—The Evacuation Not Begun Yet—Bad Feeling Created by the Press.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—It is rumored that the right wing of the Assembly offered the Presidency of France to the Duc D'AUMALE, and that he refused it. In the Assembly, yesterday, M. RIVET submitted a proposition that the President communicate with the Assembly by means of messages. Difficulties have arisen at Berlin in respect to the evacuation of the four departments of France still held by the Germans. The French Government has, in consequence, refused to admit Alsatian produce to the French markets until after the German troops leave the soil of France.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The *Provincial Correspondence* confirms the report that negotiations are pending for the complete evacuation of France, but affirms that the provocations offered to Germany by the French newspapers endanger peace between the two countries. It adds, if the French offers to make early payments of the indemnity are fulfilled, and there be no untoward disturbance of peaceful relations, the withdrawal of the German forces from French territory will soon commence.

Election of President of the Assembly—The Communist Trials.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 16.—The Assembly today re-elected M. GREVY as President of the Chamber. A proposition to draw up a Constitution was rejected by the Assembly. In the Court-martial today, M. SULLIER denied that he had anything to do with the assassination of prisoners or the incendiary acts of the Commune, or that he had attempted to make himself dictator. The prisoners appear to be much depressed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Approaching Close of the Session—End of the Welsh Miners' Strike—The New-York Ring Exposures in England.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The House of Commons is rapidly disposing of the accumulated business before it. The Customs and Inland Revenue bills were passed today. The miners' strike in South Wales is practically at an end. No disturbances have taken place. The statements of New-York newspapers in respect to the finances of that City are the subject of editorials in most of the journals today. The trial of BENSON, an American, charged with scuttling an English ship, has resulted, today, in the conviction of the accused, who will be sentenced to-morrow. An immense meeting was held last evening in Dundalk, Ireland, in favor of home rule. Fully 12,000 persons were present.

A French Deputation in Ireland—Great Excitement and Enthusiasm.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The deputation of French citizens, appointed to visit Ireland and to thank the people of that country for the aid given for the relief of wounded French soldiers during the war with Prussia, has arrived. The people of Dublin are wild with excitement, and the roads leading to the stopping-places of the Frenchmen became impassable because of the crowds. Wednesday night the city bands, the performers dressed in green, marched to the hotel where the Frenchmen are stopping, and played the American, Irish and French national airs, also some Fenian tunes. There was no interference by the Police. The deputation reached the Shelborne Hotel at 8 o'clock, and in response to the calls of the people came out on the balcony. Mr. MARTIN, member of Parliament, made an address to the crowd. The son of Marshal MCMAHON also arrived with the Deputation, and was loudly cheered by the thousands of people assembled. His reception was worthy of a king. Many houses are illuminated to-night, and the enthusiasm of the people continues exceedingly great.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Gastein Meeting Augurs Peace—No Treaty Between Russia and Germany—Illness of Garibaldi—Cholera.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The meeting of the Emperors and their advisers at Gastein is generally regarded as a pledge of peace. The French pretend to be indifferent to the meeting, and prognosticate an alliance between France and Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 16.—The Czar has informed Gen. LEFLO, the French Ambassador, that no treaty of alliance of any description between Russia and Germany is in existence.

MUNICH, Aug. 16.—A ministerial crisis is imminent.

FLORENCE, Aug. 16.—Gen. GARIBALDI is very ill, and his son RICCIOTTI has been summoned to his bedside at Caprera.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 16.—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil and suite have arrived in this city.

In Königsberg, Prussia, on the 14th inst., sixty-two persons were attacked by the cholera and there were twenty-two deaths from the disease.

Narrow Escape from Drowning at Sea.

JORDAN GREENWOOD, while blue-fishing yesterday, off the light-ship, fell overboard from the deck of his sail-boat, caught hold of his trolling lines, and they parted, one after another, leaving him struggling in the water for two hours, when he was picked up by a gentleman named VAN NOSTRAND, of Sheep's Head Bay. His boat, with sail up, was found seven miles from where he was picked up. VAN NOSTRAND used every means to restore him but without success, when he was taken ashore at Sheep's Head Bay and the services of a physician were obtained, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. GREENWOOD is a brother of the celebrated Cholera Banks pilot, Capt. SAMUEL GREENWOOD.

The Penobscot (Me.) County Republican Convention yesterday nominated Joseph L. Smith, of Oldtown; John B. Foster, of Bangor; John B. Nickels, of Kenduskeag, and John Kimball, of Hermon, for Senators; Horace S. Nickerson, of Bangor, for County Treasurer, and Simon G. Jerrard, of Levant, for County Commissioner.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

The French Character and Its Critics—M. About and Baron Stoffel—Reward of Truth—M. Favre's Retirement—Scandalous Stories—The New Minister—General News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 5, 1871.

A short time ago M. Edmond About had the courage to say, in speaking of the frequent collisions between the French and the German officers in the occupied districts, that "bravado is unfortunately the very foundation of the French character." "Not only do we cry victory on leaving our own barracks," he goes on to say, "but we boast of having our revenge before having paid the stakes lost in the last game." Follows a suiting advice of rebukes for the unreflecting men who give rise to these quarrels, when the result can only be a greater severity on the part of the Prussians. Yet such words of wisdom have scarcely upon the singular people, or, rather the effect is to make M. About most fortunately detested, for the French seem to have recovered all of their old vivacity and pugnaciousness, their *amour-propre* and want of thought, and their foolish boasts that their honor is brighter and more dear to them than the honor of other peoples. It can readily be understood that I should hesitate to write in this manner were I not under the protection of M. About and a few other sensible Frenchmen, who are trying to correct the palpable and acknowledged faults of their countrymen. But I do not recall these words for the purpose of noticing the numerous boasts one continually hears of "taking revenge," nor to speak of the collisions which still continue and in which the Germans show a grand and manly forbearance. My object is to show the effect of telling sober truths, and the thanks one gets by trying to prevent people from making themselves ridiculous.

BARON STOFFEL'S BOOK.

But a few days after these words were written appeared the book of Baron Stoffel, the former military attaché at Berlin. If there is a man in France who has the right to speak the truth, and to put his truths in very plain language, that man is Baron Stoffel. He not only opposed the war, but he gave the most effective warning which man could give against it, and, figures in hand, he demonstrated to his Government that the Prussians were not only perfectly prepared for war, but were three times as strong as the French. In republishing his reports, Baron Stoffel takes occasion to point out a great many errors of the men in power—or, as he calls them, "lies" on the part of the men who make it a business to deceive the people, and to follow the example set by the men of the Empire and of the preceding monarchies. I will not say that Baron Stoffel is not a little too rude in his language, but he has a right to use strong words since his former words went for nothing, and had no more effect than a passing breeze. The Baron uses the plain word "lie" for most of the recent reports, and he accuses M. Favre of being the author of many falsehoods. M. Thiers does not escape. It is a lie, says Baron Stoffel, for M. Thiers to say that Paris was carried by assault after a breach had been made in its walls, for no breach was made, and the troops could not have entered at all but for the heroism of one brave man, M. Dugatel, who was not even named in the dispatches.

REWARD OF TRUTH.

The preface to Baron Stoffel's reports, although very short, threw the Government into a dreadful state, and the amount of trouble which it has caused is almost incredible. Unfortunately, I am unable to enter into the many details of this affair. Two men had thus dared to tell unpleasant truths, and they must be punished. The first sentiment was that of revenge. M. About's name was at that time before the Government as a candidate for the Embassy at Lisbon, and M. Favre not only swore by all the gods that he would never sanction the appointment of M. About—he would quit his portfolio first—but he added insults to injury by saying that M. About was a good author, perhaps, but less of a diplomatist than he himself. M. About's name was thrown aside, therefore, but there was no means of reaching him otherwise. With Baron Stoffel it was different. Being an officer of the army he could be punished under the army regulation forbidding officers to write in the journals or to publish books, without the consent of the Secretary for War. M. Stoffel was summoned before his chief, but that very morning appeared the published letter of Gen. Faidherbe to Gen. Cissey, in which the former said that he had just published a pamphlet upon the war; that under ordinary circumstances he should have asked permission so do so, but being a Deputy as well as an officer, he took the liberty of doing so, whether the Secretary liked it or not. Two other officers in the Assembly had done the same thing, and Trochu had announced his intention of publishing his defense at no distant date, taking occasion, while he was in the tribune, to puff his former book. Here was a dilemma; but it was settled by the candid confession that Gens. Faidherbe and Trochu were not punished because they could not be reached; but Baron Stoffel could be reached, and a sentimental question of equal justice would not be allowed to interfere with a favorable occasion for sweet revenge. Therefore Baron Stoffel is to be punished in some way, and for some days the event has caused more excitement in military circles than the law on the revision of grades.

M. FAVRE'S RETIREMENT.

M. Favre has at length left the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. This is ancient history to you, and if I mention it at all it is with the hope of telling you some things which the telegraph could not report. As hard as it was to give up the power, M. Favre would have done so long ago but for M. Thiers, whom you recently blamed, rather unjustly I think, for getting rid of his Republican Ministers. It was the thing of all others which he wished to avoid, and it was with many misgivings that he saw M. Favre take up the personal quarrel passed over when he was the real head of the Government, and which could now be pursued only by quitting the Ministry. If reports are true M. Favre's usual irresolution led him to take a step from which there was no retreat. The story is a long one, but I will try and put it in few words. During the siege M. Millière published an article in the *Vengeur* entitled "The Forger," in which official documents were given to prove that the Minister had falsified, before the law and the altar, documents necessary to claim the guardianship of his own children by a woman who was not his wife, and who had a husband living, in order to get the property of one Odior, bequeathed to their children. Under the law the real husband was the father of M. Favre's children, and had the right to claim the tutorship of them and of their property. It was said that these documents were furnished by M. Laluye, an advocate, and a former intimate friend of the Minister. Well, no sooner were the troops in Paris than a perquisition was ordered at M. Laluye's house, and the first documents carried away were the originals of these papers, or a part of them, and the former letters from M. Favre. M. Laluye publicly accused M. Favre of using his power to rob him, and not being able to get a hearing before the Courts, he petitioned the Assembly to give him justice. This brought things to a crisis, and M. Favre entered suit against his former friend, not for the facts above given, but for libel in saying that he had ordered the theft of the papers. One will perceive, supposing that the Chief of Police had no written orders, but merely hints, how difficult it will be to prove the statement, and it is probable that M. Laluye will not only be convicted, but that M. Favre will use this judgment to whitewash himself on the main charges, and we all know his ability in the use of words to make a thing seem what it is not. But ninety-nine out of a hundred Frenchmen will accept the fact, because it is too much trouble to analyze the verdict. To carry on this suit M. Favre had to resign.

THE NEW MINISTER.

It was with no little difficulty that M. Thiers avoided a Ministerial crisis on the withdrawal of the Foreign Minister. The Duc de Broglie had refused the position unless upon certain conditions, and M. Thiers would listen to no conditions. The Duc not only declined to be the heir to the late Minister's faults, but declared that the docket should be cleared before he took possession of the Ministry. Further he declared, although I cannot say that he made it a point, he desired to buy the Germans off at once, and to inaugurate his Ministry by the publication of this piece of good news. Under these circumstances the Duc de Broglie was thrown out of question, and a man had to be sought in another direction. M. Charles de Remusat, the present Minister, seems to be an admirable man for the post, although I am privately informed that the diplomatic corps is not entirely satisfied. M. de Remusat is an Orleanist, (and speculators in politics can make the most of the fact,) a man of M. Thiers' age, and one who has already held a ministerial position. Moreover, he is one of nature's *fins*, elegant, accomplished, a brilliant mind, a Comte and a journalist; in fine, a man whom the Institute warmly gathered to its bosom. His experience, his political and historical works, his special knowledge, make of M. le Comte de Remusat an agreeable Minister for Foreign Affairs, and thoroughly capable, in time of peace, to charm by his conversation and his souvenirs the diplomatic *habitués* of the pelisson on the Quai d'Orsay. At this point I need scarcely say that I think a great deal of Charles François Marie, Comte de Remusat, and am willing to put down a good-condnet mark for the President. The two men have always been of the same party and potter. Both signed the protest against the ordinances of July, 1830. He was Minister of the Interior in 1840, and again, for a few hours, in 1848, and he stood by his King to the last, doing his best to make Louis Philippe turn back when the latter had his foot upon the carriage step. M. de Remusat's literary history will have long since been given by you, for the biographical dictionaries speak of his works on Bacon, Abailard, Saint Anselme and the English statesmen of the eighteenth century. Saint Renuy gave us an idea of his fellow Academician, who was elected to fill the chair of Royer-Collard. The Church journals find fault with this appointment, and they urge the irregularity of appointing a man who is not a Deputy as well as his advanced age. On the latter Count M. Thiers was reproached for not appointing M. de Broglie. "The Duc is charming," responded the President, "charming—a little young, however; what a pity we have not his father." I do not guarantee this story, but it is given in the Rue Des Reservoirs.

GENERAL NEWS.

Marshal McMahon's report on the taking of Paris has just appeared. It ought to be interesting as a historical document—ancient history now—but as it occupies ten or twelve columns of the larger journals, I have had no leisure to read it.... It is probable that in my next letter I shall have to notice a project for prolonging the term of Mr. Thiers to three years, and for the reason that, having failed to declare itself constituent, the Assembly may be dissolved unless its own powers and those of the President are both prolonged by a timely law. Note this fact, for I can guarantee the motive, and one could moralize through several editorials upon it.... It is said that the Assembly has given up all idea of coming back to Paris at once, partly because the last elections were as bad as they could be, partly because the cholera is bearing down upon us from Russia and Pomerania, and Versailles was never known to have a death by colic.... Speaking of the elections, it yet remains to be seen what the Government will do. One would suppose that if M. Rauc and M. Lochroy were allowed to take their offices, Rochefort and Courbet ought to be set free; but the case of Baron Stoffel shows us that parity of reasoning need not necessarily lead to such a conclusion. There is no counting on conclusions. Nor does the Government hold greatly to the motto, that whatever else you may be, it is a sacred duty to be logical. ASHBY.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Prince Arthur's Annuity—The Royal Visit to Ireland—Liberal Pensioning Off—Doings of the British Association—Drunkenness in Scotland—Governmental Failures—Movements of Dissenters—A Copyhold of Faces.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT MALVERN, England, Saturday, Aug. 5, 1871.

Prince Arthur Patrick has got his pension of £15,000 a year for life—three times the salary of an American President—voted by both Houses of Parliament. Mr. Peter Taylor and a few Radicals voted not to give it. Mr. Dixon, of Birmingham, thought ten thousand a year would do for a young man who is not very useful or ornamental, but he got only fifty members or so to agree with him. So Prince Patrick and his big brother, the Prince of Wales, have gone on a loyalty-starring expedition to Ireland, where the Prince of Wales, at a great Dublin dinner, proposed the toasts of the Queen and the royal family, and said he might say that his brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, had gone twice round the world, and that his next brother had some claim upon Irishmen, because one of his many names was Patrick. The *Times* is loyal, as usual, on this occasion:

"Prince Arthur," it says, "is what all wish a Prince to be. His allowance of fifteen thousand pounds a year is a mere fraction of the incomes which may be counted almost by housetrows in this metropolis. It is only half a farthing a head of the British people. His life is a dull routine varied by pageants, at which others see the show. That nothing is so dreary as a palace is the comment of all who know it, and certainly the tacit admission of those who seem so glad to escape from a palace for an hour or two to pay third-rate entertainment which will allow them to forget what they are. Princes are the born slaves of the public."

Prince Arthur being a "born slave," it is, of course, quite right that he should have his fifteen thousand pounds a year. I am afraid some of us would consent to be born slaves for half the money, even if we had as hard a time of it, and suffered as much, as the *Times* assures us the Queen and royal family must suffer; for it says: "Our palaces are usually solitudes, gloomy and worse than useless. Queen Victoria is the great absentee. She buys and builds for herself; and if she goes on this way, mischief must follow." I condense a little, and make it blunter thereby; but this is the sense of it.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

The royal visit to Ireland, of course, must be celebrated by a leader, in which we are told that

"Royal visits to Ireland have always been successful. In that country, torn by faction, cursed by religious hatreds, drenched with the blood of the ruler and the rebel, of the landlord and the Ribbonman, the sovereigns of England and their children have never set their foot without being received with loyal demonstrations of joy."

If this was the case in the reign of George IV., how much more now! But think what the enthusiasm of Irishmen might have been had the Princess Louise, one of their Royal visitors, married, instead of a Scottish Marquis, some noble Irish chief, for example, the O'Donoghue! But Ireland may well be loyal and jubilant. Prince Patrick, in one of his little speeches, informed them that there had not been so fine a potato crop for twenty years, and the *Times* says:

"Every grievance has been removed. The land is the property of the people, the Church has been disestablished, the Lord Chancellor is a fervent son of the Roman Church, and a Cardinal holds court in Dublin."

It is a very nice thing to have a pension of a few thousands a year, supposing one could accept it with a good conscience, and this Government, which gives £15,000 a year to a born slave of a Prince, and £10,000 to an Ex-Lord Chancellor, bestows the munificent sum of £1,200 a year on men and women of letters, artists, men of science, &c., in sums of from £50 to £150 per annum. Out of this great national fund for the encouragement of the arts and sciences, Mr. Denis Florence McCarthy is henceforth to receive £100 a year in consideration of his literary merits as a poet. Our Prince is worth a hundred and fifty poets. Mr. Bent, the Abyssinian explorer, gets £100; the widow of Capt. Colas, "inventor of the turret-ship system," who was drowned in the *Captain*, gets £150; the niece of a diplomatist, £100; Mr. J. R. Planché, £100. It is a pity that a country which pays hundreds of thousands of pounds yearly in pensions to persons who, if not sinecurists, are at least very useless, cannot afford more than £1,400 a year for all its men and women of genius, and some who really need the pittance. Even the small sums granted in this way are a great blessing. I happen to know some to whom such a pension makes all the difference between privation and comfort, worry and repose. William and Mary Howitt, known and loved in both hemispheres, lost, some time ago, all they had earned by many years of labor, by the failure of a publisher. They worked on bravely, Mr. Howitt past seventy, Mrs. Howitt a little younger, when they were put on this pension list for £150 for both. Never was pension better deserved, and now they are able to live in Switzerland, Italy, the Tyrol, and work with leisure and security. Mr. Howitt seems to have renewed his youth, and has just sent me a beautiful book of poems—a fierce Quaker poem on Peace, which, with its notes, decapitates the pastes, and several minor poems of great force and beauty. "The Mad War Planet" was written during the progress of the late Franco-German war, and is as furious as the French *mitrailleuses* or the Prussian artillery. It is full of the anger and grief which Guizot said was not good for a man of fourscore years; but in the case of a Welsh Quaker like Mr. Howitt it must be set down as righteous indignation. This case is a type of hundreds. What happiness would be brought to many a poor author, artist, inventor, worn out with toil in the public service, in work most useful, and yet but poorly remunerated, by the recognition, solace, and secure support of a pension of £100 a year. And to think that the sum squandered upon, and perhaps to be squandered by, Prince Arthur, would make a hundred and fifty such pensions—would bring comfort to a hundred and fifty families.

LIBERAL PENSIONING OFF.

When the Court of Chancery was reformed some years ago, its well-paid officials were pensioned off in the most extravagant manner. Quite lately the Bankruptcy Court was abolished, and to its well-paid officials, beside £11,704 before granted, there were given last year thirty pensions amounting to £38,640; of these pensions, nineteen exceeded £300 a year each; five are £1,000 a year; eight are between £1,000 and £2,000; and two are £2,000 a year. The total amount in all departments of compensation and superannuation allowances is about £325,392 annually. You can measure for yourself the difference between being a poet or scholar, and an officer of the Court of Bankruptcy. When the Government abolishes a dock-yard, the artisans can emigrate or go to the workhouse. The comment of the paper, from which I copy the above figures, is terse and Scriptural: "Issachar is a strong ass."

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The British Association is holding its annual session in the modern Athens, Edinburgh. Prof. Huxley having been succeeded in the presidency by Sir Wm. Thomson. His inaugural address on the scientific progress of the year had few striking features. Comets, it seems, are groups of meteoric stones. Comets' tails are still to be investigated. The retiring Darwinian President got a few hard hits from his successor, who does not believe in spontaneous generation, but inclines to the belief that life was conveyed to the earth by vegetable matter adhering to one of the countless meteoric stones constantly moving through space. How cabbages, for instance, happened to be growing on meteoric stones, Sir William did not fully explain. He expressed, however, "the profound conviction that the argument of design had been too much lost sight of in recent zoological speculations, and that science offered strong proofs that all living beings depend on one ever-acting Creator and Ruler." I copy this almost verbatim from a telegraphic report, but I must say that I strongly suspect the reporter had dined before sending his dispatch, and that the dinner began, like one I once had in Edinburgh at an assembly of philosophers, with rum punch, and ended with whisky toddy. So much the worse for scientific theories.

DRUNKENNESS IN SCOTLAND.

It is a way they have in the Land o' Cakes. And they provide accordingly. There is poor-house accommodation in Scotland for about two-thirds of the entire population. Not that they need it now; but it will be handy in case they ever do. It is profitable to somebody to build poor-houses, and they give comfortable berths for numerous officials. That which fills poor-houses is on the increase.

"The staid, douce, temperate character of the Scottish peasantry and working-classes generally has, to a large extent, departed, and given place to a spirit of restlessness, love of excitement, and extravagance."

While drunkenness has gone out of fashion in the upper classes, it has increased in the lower.

"Men of wealth and refinement have seen through the grossness, the vulgarity of drunkenness and have become ashamed of it. But ere they had reached this stage, their poorer brethren had caught the infection, and the fatal disease still rages among them, committing the most unheard-of ravages and disasters."

The report from which I copy the above states that Caithness, with a total population of 42,000 has 122 liquor houses; one to every 318 of the population. In Edinburgh a visitor to the Police Court saw eighty-one persons sentenced, mostly for drunkenness, in thirty-five minutes.

GOVERNMENTAL FAILURES.

Among the Governmental failures of this politically disastrous season is the very sore one of the proposed military camp at Berkshire. Thirty thousand men were to take the field for a sham campaign, but after six months' notice the War Office is obliged to confess that it has not the means of transport for a single German corps for one day's march. It thinks it might perhaps move five thousand, or two Prussian regiments. It is indiscreetly evident that England has no army—that is, no army that can move from one country to another. It could not even fight a battle of Dorking. This queer break-down has caused the greatest irritation, and the prospects of the Government are not brilliant. A very decided Liberal organ says:

"It is useless to deny that a dark cloud is gathering over the political horizon. An active canvass is going on among the Peers who supported the vote of censure on the Government, and a considerable number have promised to remain in town in order to throw out the Ballot Bill."

Mr. Gladstone and his blundering Cabinet may not chose to recognize the vote of censure in the Lords, but the loss of the Ballot bill must bring on a crisis, and give us a new Ministry or a new House of Commons; or it may precipitate a revolution which will leave nothing of the Constitution but a House of Commons. The uses of royalty are under discussion. So important a paper as the *Daily News* says:

"The people observe the absence of the Crown from public life, and they begin to ask themselves—What are we paying for? If they say a little more of the outward splendor of a monarchical establishment, they would, at all events, cease to feel like the audience in a theatre, who, after paying their shillings and sixpences for a grand spectacle on the stage, are regaled with a play destitute of decorations and appointments, and in which the principal performer does not appear."

You will see England, as well as Ireland, without an established Church; you may see England without a House of Lords and without a monarchy. It is not unlikely that you will see an Irish Parliament assembled in Dublin.

RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

The Church may do just as well cut loose from Government. It might divide into three sects, because such a division already exists. High and Low Church people will not worship together if they can help it. The Broad section is more tolerant, but neither High nor Low can fellowship the Broad. There would be then a brisk competition, and that opposition which, though opposed to all the injunctions of the Gospel, is said to be the life of business. For some reason the race of poor curates seems to have become extinct. Formerly there were crowds of them starving on fifty pounds a year supplemented by old clothes and cold victuals. A few years ago the guardians of the City of London advertised for Chaplains for two of their work-houses at £150 per annum, with the Sunday duties arranged to finish about a o'clock, so as to allow the Chaplains to be able to hold evening lectureships. Only four candidates applied for the two vacancies, all of whom are in present employment, three holding similar appointments in the country, and the fourth being a Vicar of a district church. The supply is not equal to the demand, and there has been much complaint for some years that as the young men, even the simplest young ex-pupils of country families, halt to all the clerical vocation.

MOVEMENTS OF DISSENTERS.

In the meantime all kinds of dissenters are very active. The two branches of Mormondom, Brigham Young's and Jos Smith's, polygamists and monogamists, are proselyting zealously in the large towns and making numerous converts, and now we have Mr. Evans, a Shaker missionary, presenting the claims of American Shakerism. To-morrow a Shaker conference is to be held at St. George's Hall, Langham Place, the centre of aristocratic London, under the Presidency of Mr. Hepworth Dixon, who will be supported by the Hon. Auberon Herbert, M. P. A journalist announcing the advent of Shakerism in the great metropolis—it had its origin in Lancashire—says:

"They are celibates, hold property in common like the primitive Christians, are freethinking Spiritualists, and firm believers in present Divine inspiration. They neither manufacture nor use intoxicating drinks, and they entertain peace principles. They have solved those vexed problems, war, intemperance, poverty, the social evil, and crime, with all its concomitants of police courts, jails and such like."

I am waiting to see how many newly-converted Shakers Elder Evans will take home with him. Mr. T. L. Harris carried off Lewis Oliphant, a clever member of Parliament, to his Brotherhood of the New Life on Lake Erie, and Mr. Evans may possibly convert Hon. Auberon Herbert, the brother of an Earl. I do not think Mr. Hepworth Dixon will be a Shaker for a year or two. He may wait to preside over another Conference, at which Elder Noyes will present to England and Europe the claims of his very unshakerish community at Oneida Creek, whose tenets and practices he has already made known to the British public.

A COPYHOLD OF FACES.

Mrs. Rousby—is it not about time you had her in America?—has received from the London Stereoscopic Company a magnificent gipsy ring, as some recompense for her loss of time in sitting for them to take her portraits, as she appeared in "Ax'and Crown" and "Joan of Arc," nearly eighty thousand of which have been sold. Has not a pretty woman, or a distinguished man, a copyright in his face and form, and would it not be better to give each sitter a royalty—a penny a copy say, on the sales? Eighty thousand pennies would buy a good deal of jewelry. And I am inclined to suspect that there must be some such arrangement in the case of certain ladies whose portraits may be seen in so many of the shop windows of England in juxtaposition with Royal Highnesses and other attractive personages. "Mabel Grey," for example, ought to have a handsome income. In addition to her other notorieties she appears occasionally at the Police Courts. A few days ago, under cross-examination, this favorite of the photographers admitted that she led an improper life, had been fined and imprisoned for assault; fined for being drunk and disorderly; imprisoned three months in default of finding securities to keep the peace, after being drunk and assaulting a female; and fined for being drunk and ringing bells. Shall I tell you what I think of the display of the portrait of such a character in thousands of windows and tends of thousands of albums? Do they do worse at Paris? Are the photo's of drunken reprobates paraded in New-York as in London? And if they are is the "Ring," responsible? If they are, all I can say is, O Times! O manners! MONADNOCK.

CRIME IN HERKIMER.

A Man Steps His Wife to Death and Then Hangs Himself—End of an Unhappy Marriage.

Dyer Pangburn, of East Frankfort, Herkimer County, beat his wife to death about midnight of Monday and then hung himself in his barn. Information of the terrible affair was first given by the children of Mrs. Pangburn, who went to the house of Mr. Walby, a neighbor, about 5 o'clock Tuesday morning, and, having awakened his wife, told her that their mother had been killed by Pangburn during the night. They were her children by a former husband who died some years since. Pangburn having married her only last September. Mr. and Mrs. Walby and a German named Mulner, residing in the same house, at once ran over to Pangburn's house. The Utica *Herald* says:

"They found the body of the murdered woman on the kitchen floor, in night clothing, and covered with blood. The head and parts of the face were crushed to a bloody mass of flesh by repeated blows. The frontal and parietal bones, the left cheek-bone and the bridge of the nose were broken. A piece of bone had been forced through the flesh, and was attached to the face simply by the skin. Close by lay a potato-masher smeared with clotted blood. This was evidently the instrument with which the terrible crime was committed. The furniture, stove and walls of the room were spattered with blood.

Josiah Shull, Warner Folts, Walby, Newton Stansel and others at once commenced a search for the murderer. The story of the children left no room for doubt that the woman had been murdered by her husband. Newton Stansel first found the body of Pangburn hanging by the neck in the small barn on the premises. Pangburn had made a noose with a shoe rope; to this was attached a strap, and the strap was thrown over a timber not over six feet from the ground. The feet of the suicide rested on the ground. The body was thrown against the rope and was suspended at an angle, face up. The body was cold and stiff when found.

Coroner Shellrop, of Frankfort, at once summoned a jury, before whom Mary Pangburn, daughter of the murdered woman, and Dr. Skiff were examined. The daughter Mary, who is ten years of age, said that on Monday night she slept with her mother. Two other children, younger, slept on the floor. In the evening Mrs. Pangburn complained of feeling unwell, and requested her husband to sleep upstairs. This he refused to do, but he procured a pillow and lay down on the floor near the door of the front room, in which his wife slept with her children. About midnight Mary was roused by hearing her mother screaming in the kitchen. Allie, one of the smaller girls, ran to the bed side and said, 'Dyer is killing ma.' Mary jumped from bed and ran to the kitchen door. Dyer pounded his wife with a potato-masher over the head and face, even after she was prostrate on the floor, and in the presence of her children. Seeing the girls, he ordered them back, threatening to serve them in the same way. They got into the bed and covered up their heads. After this they heard the monster strike the dead body several blows. After going to and fro in the house, and perhaps out of the back door, he once more commanded the children to keep silent, and then left. The children remained in fearful suspense until morning; then climbed from the window and alarmed the neighbors.

Mrs. Folts, residing near, heard some one around her house during the night, and it is presumed that it was the murderer. The daughter knew of no unusual trouble between the husband and wife on Monday. On Sunday there were high words between them. Dr. Skiff in his evidence stated that Mrs. Pangburn had told him recently that she feared her husband. The jury brought in a verdict in accordance with these facts.

Dyer Pangburn was about sixty-four years of age. It is alleged that he had previous to his last marriage lived with two or three, and, by one account, with four different women, to whom he claimed to be married. One, with whom he once lived in German Flats, now resides near Clyde, in this State. She was in the vicinity of her old home visiting a few days since. He had served a term at Auburn for bigamy. Pangburn was an industrious man, a day laborer and not dissipated in his habits. After his death his face gave no indications of the last terrible passions that burned within his breast.

Nancy Pangburn, more generally known as Nancy, or the widow Sprague, was forty-one years of age. Her first husband was Lucius M. Sprague, of Frankfort, by him she had five children. The two oldest of these were boys, and have not resided with their mother during the season. The three girls have remained at home. Her first husband's life was insured in her favor, and with the money which came to her at his death she purchased the house and three or four acres of land where she has since lived. She also had at one time about $1,000 in money. Much of this, it is said by her friends, has been used in supporting her children since her last marriage. She was a woman of nervous temperament and delicate health. She had been for several years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Frankfort, and bore a good reputation. Her maiden name was Roland. Her mother is still alive, and resides with her son, James Roland. Five of the brothers reside within a few miles from where the murder was committed. Another brother, named Samuel, lives in Bridgewater. Two sisters reside with the elder bother and the mother. Louisa Vickery, another sister, is living with her husband in Pennsylvania, and still another does domestic work in Frankfort and Ilion, as she can find employment.

Pangburn and Nancy Sprague, were married about Sept. 8, 1870. They resided from the first in the house of the wife. They did not live happily together. She complained that he did little or nothing toward supporting the family, and frequently was abusive in his conduct. She wanted him to sell the place, which he refused to do. Last December she refused to allow him longer in her house. He went to Columbia to work, and he applied for a divorce. He returned to the house by night on one occasion, and was driven away effectually and pelted him with hot water. For this he brought a suit for assault. It is said that they finally agreed to live together again. On the other hand, her friends state that no positive agreement was made. Post difficulties were adjusted, but she did not consent to live with him. He came to the house, it is said, and remained without any definite agreement, up to the time of the murder. The whole affair, as a result of an unhappy marriage has ended in a terrible tragedy."

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Beauty of Accuracy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Tribune* takes the Times to task for stating that the celebrated Tichborne case was being tried before Chief-Justice Cockburn, when it should have said Bovill, instead. But what is that error in comparison to one made by that well-informed journal, the New-York *Tribune*, but two days ago, when, upon speaking in a leading article upon the fears entertained by some journals in regard to a possible alliance between Germany and Austria, it calls the Emperor of Austria "the nephew" of the Emperor of Germany. I would advise the editor of the *Tribune* to study the *Almanach de Gotha* before venturing again upon a field which is evidently *terra incognita* to him.

Yours truly, A READER.

How It is Done.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Let me prophesy a little. You are dealing in big figures. Do you suppose that all the "Ring stealing" lies within those published? If you do you are mistaken. There are within the great Ring hundreds of smaller circles. Among these subordinate thieves their operations are known as "jobbing," and in addition to the pay-roll swindle this is the source from whence the thousand employes of the City and County Government derive the money which enables them to live so extravagantly. Let me tell you of one "commission" where this kind of business is done, and which will illustrate thousands of similar cases which will be developed whenever an intelligent committee get to work.

When the "Boss" gobbled up the Commissioners of Emigration and got the new Board fairly at work, his enterprising son called at the office one day and inquired where they had hitherto bought their stationery. The names of several respectable dealers were mentioned, when he requested that, as these houses were "not friendly to us," he would make up a bill of what was needed and send them in. This was done, and a short time thereafter he called with a bill from the New-York Printing Company for the articles furnished. Now, for the point: In this bill was charged for the ordinary rubber-handle gold pen, which could be bought anywhere for $2 50 or $3, the modest sum of $16 apiece! When remonstrated with by the clerk in charge, who said that such a bill should never be audited, this Tweed jobber replied: "Why, that is nothing; we put them in to you at that price because you are a State Commission. We charge our folks (meaning the City and county) four times as much."

Any people which fails to stoop below the big figures of Ingersoll & Co. will fail to unearth millions, of which the above is a fair sample. Here let me say that your disclosures develop one fact, which I think you do not handle as it deserves. I refer to the class of merchants who are guilty of making out these fraudulent bills with the knowledge that they are so, and that only a small percentage rightfully belongs to them.

It is treading on dangerous ground, and I tremble to think what the next generation of merchants will be who are educated in this.

God bless you and Mr. Nast. Your reward will surely come. A INVESTIGATOR.

DETROIT, Mich., Saturday, Aug. 12, 1871.

The Rich Man.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an observer in this plundered City, I have been, and am now, amazed at the alternate activity and lamb-like quietness of some of our leading business men, notorious for their wealth and respectability. An examination of the assessment-rolls and tax-lists, in connection with the names of these gentlemen, will, I think, furnish a clue to their motives and be a sufficient commentary on their conduct. Can you not furnish the world with the results of such an examination? The pillory which you have set up is broad enough to furnish standing room for all who have earned the distinction.

A READER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1871.

Reform in the City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It may be gratifying to you, as well as to your correspondent in yesterday's Times—"One Who Observes"—to learn that the rules of the Board of Supervising Inspectors for carrying out the new Steam-boat law make provision for securing the connection between the boiler and the steam-gauge, so that the steam cannot be cut off by the engineer; and also require gauges which record the pressure to be placed in a conspicuous position on board the vessel, where passengers can see it at all times without intruding upon the sanctum of the engineer. I understand that the application of all these safeguards only awaits the promulgation of the "rules," which have not to be decided many days longer. Why should are landlubbers be any less protected? Are the boilers around us and under our feet proof against such a thing as explosion? Does not rust deteriorate boilers in damp cellars under our sidewalks? Possibly this is why they are often so placed—that they may more passers-by may suppose should anything go wrong, providentially, of course. Respectfully,

VIGILANCE.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1871.

PAST AND PRESENT.

The City of Paris Two Hundred Years Ago.

Le Rural newspaper publishes a letter written by Jacques Sanguin, provost of the merchants of Paris, to Henri IV., which gives a not very flattering but probably very truthful account of the French capital and its inhabitants in the year 1593. "It contains," he says, "two kinds of population, one very different from the other, both in mind and heart. The true population, born and bred in Paris, is the most intelligent; while the other, Sire is the offscouring of all France. Every town in your provinces has its sewer which conveys its impurities to Paris. For instance, the gifts come from at Rouen. Forth with she takes the coach and comes to Paris to conceal her shame. She brings forth a little being and the Parisian feeds it though it is the child of a Norman; and every one cries out against the licentiousness of Paris. If a man has stolen at Lyons, he comes to Paris to hide from the Police, as there is no trade here so lucrative as that of a thief, he pursues his calling with the greatest success. If he is caught, this is what happens. The Parisian who has been robbed has to support the Lyonnese who has robbed him, and every one in the province says, 'Paris is the place for robbers.' If a man from Marseilles has committed a murder, Paris is his refuge and his impunity; and if he kills any one else—a Parisian, that is to say—the people in the provinces say, 'There are more assassins in Paris than in all the rest of France.' It is sure. Sire, that this were brought to an end. The town of Paris must no longer be the hostelry of the thieves and sluts of your provinces. Let energetic laws cast this scum out of the town, so that the Parisian stream may resume its purity and transparency."

The Temporary Split in the Republican Party in Louisiana.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* gives a report of the doings of the recent Louisiana Republican State Convention in that city, and accompanies it with some temperate editorial remarks, from which we quote the following:

"The anticipated disruption of the party has taken place, with some dramatic adjuncts, but with no tragic occurrence of warlike demonstration. The difference between the rival leaders, or rather between the opposing subdivisions of the party, are not of importance, in our estimation, as many might suppose. As we believe, Republicans elsewhere have no especial reason to fear a lasting division of their party in Louisiana, nor are their opponents here or abroad justified in hoping that the split will last long enough to do them any good. It will be eight months before it will be necessary for the party in Louisiana to select delegates to the Convention which shall nominate a candidate for the Presidency, and the election for President, State officers, and a Legislature is distant from this date by nearly fifteen months. A session of the Legislature will intervene, and both factions will have plenty of time to canvass their mutual grievances and to come to an understanding. The feud will last through the session of the Legislature in January and February. It may even be visible in the Republican State Convention of next May or June; but long before the anniversary of the Custom-house strike the cohesive power of expected benefits will draw the rival combatants together in close alliance."

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

The Coming Republican State Convention—Views of the Republican Press.

From the Brooklyn Union.

There are two or three plain words to be said in relation to the Republican Convention to be held next month, and the precise day and place of meeting of which will be determined by the State Committee this week. If the State should be lost to the Republican party it will be in consequence of the two rival conventions which are assembled by one another the Custom-house Committee and the Tammany Republican Committee. These names are scandalous imputations, which should be dropped at once, and there can be no hope of agreement and concert of action while the first keeps up. If there be an honest desire for conciliation and agreement, there will be no difficulty in producing such results. The people are bewildered and estranged by the disreputable wrangles of these two committees, and it is time they were ended. As a step toward a settlement let the State Convention be called at the earliest moment. There is no time to lose.

From the Oppenheimer Journal.

We have never commenced a campaign under more favorable auspices than the one entered upon this Fall. The frauds which Tammany has been committing for years, and which have just been unearthed through the enterprise and vigilance of the New-York Times, furnishes the evidence, if any was wanting, that the Democratic Party in the same corrupt concern that it was in the last days of Buchanan's administration. What we need to secure the rout of the Tammany Ring is an early convention, an emphatic declaration of principles, and then an earnest, vigorous and offensive canvass. The Democrats hold all the important State offices. They have the management of the canals, the State prisons, and all other departments, and they have used the whole of them for individual and private benefit. They must be driven out by offensive warfare. Every elector will remember that it was only by extreme vigilance that we prevented a large canal debt only last year. Which the Tammany leaders attempted to have authorized in the shape of a Constitutional Amendment. Every reader can now imagine how the tax-payers would have bled had the proposed debt been authorized. Let us have harmony and a vigorous and earnest campaign, and the overthrow of the Ring will be assured.

From the Utica Morning Herald.

It is a good omen that so many of the Republican journals of the State are calling for an early Convention, and for an aggressive, vigorous campaign. The exposures of Tammany rascality in New-York City indicate the necessity, and afford the opportunity for driving out that vile and corrupt and brutal faction from control in the departments and the Legislature at Albany, and for such a rebuke at the polls as will shatter the conspiracy, and put an end to its power. Many indications exist that the people, above all partisan considerations, desire this result, and will contribute to achieve it. The Republicans of New-York ought to work a thorough reform, for they can do it, if they will. Will they? If it would do any good we would gladly shut our eyes to any doubt or difficulty, and press on, regardless of obstacles. If there are factions within the party of the State, the time has come when they must unite for the sake of its principles and the organization of the party. If any leader refuses to counsel for harmony, he is culpable. If any clique stands aloof and makes mischief, all true men should leave it. The reorganization in the City of New-York will produce benedicent results only in so far as Republicans there co-operate. In the interior, above all persons and factions, is the desire for the well-being and the well-doing of the party which saved the Republic. Its triumphs in peace are only less renowned than those in war. The Administration has not been perfect, but its achievements are not paralleled in our history, and it has well earned the right to the public confidence and integrity and efficient execution of the laws. Let fair criticism be indulged in wherever it is necessary. It would be petty to pass the Government over to its foes because we are quarreling over patronage and spoils. Set men up or set them down, as the great cause may demand. Men win advancement by merit and most worthily not by factious strife, but by unselfish devotion to principle. If any man has been wronged let him prove it not by exposing a sore head, but by better and more vigorous service. This we dare to trust, in the determination of the Republicans of New-York to make an aggressive, successful campaign, to subordinate every minor consideration to the concentration of their strength, to redeem the State, and to protect the tax-payers from organized robbery by the basest and most unscrupulous horde that ever disgraced our politics.

From the Schenectady Union.

The people should be thoroughly posted in regard to the gigantic Tammany Ring, and shown that in the midst of the financial ruin it has wrought in New-York City, it reaches forth its s

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Sanitary Work and Vital Statistics of the Week—Important Action in Regard to the Filthy Streets—The Street-Cleaning Contractor Still Flouting Pestilence.

A session of the Board of Health was held yesterday, with Mr. MANIERRE, President pro tem. in the chair. Upon reports from the attorney it was ordered that suits be commenced in two cases of violations of the Tenement-house act, eighteen cases of non-compliance with the orders of the Board. Under the new rules the following statements of operations during the past week were read:

Dr. MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, reported a total of 1,361 inspections by the Medical Health Inspectors, as follows: 3 public buildings, 615 tenement-houses, 21 private dwellings, 31 other dwellings, 43 manufactories and workshops, 10 stores and warehouses, 61 stables, 41 slaughter-houses, 3 fat-rendering establishments, 5 markets, 3 dumping-grounds, 20 sunken and vacant lots, 88 yards, courts and areas, 48 cellars and basements, 47 waste-pipes and drains, 90 privies and water-closets, 31 street-gutters and sidewalks, 35 piers and bulkheads, 13 other nuisances, 1 street catch-basin, 6 dangerous stairways, 9 cisterns and cesspools, 83 cases of contagious diseases. The number of reports received was 503. During the week 84 complaints have been received from citizens, and referred to the Medical Inspectors for investigation and report. The vaccinating corps visited and offered gratuitous vaccination to 4,360 families; the number of primary vaccinations was [illegible], and the number of revaccinations was 3,[illegible], making a total of 3,[illegible] vaccinations. In many families so many members were found engaged during the day in factories, that, under direction of the City Sanitary Inspector, the Inspectors have begun to visit the different factories in their districts, and offer gratuitous vaccination to the operatives. These visits have been well received, and during the week sixty-two factories were visited, and seventeen primary vaccinations and 1,022 secondary vaccinations were performed. The large number of primary vaccinations still reported by the Inspectors shows the importance of continuing this work until no unprotected person can be found. The City Sanitary Inspector reports that during the week the disinfecting corps have visited, disinfected and fumigated fifty-six houses where contagious diseases were found, and a large number of streets and street-gutters.

Dr. RUSSELL, the Register of Vital Statistics, reported 600 registered deaths for the past week, being an excess of two over the previous week, and 36 less than for the corresponding period of 1870. Zymotic affections caused 248 deaths; constitutional, 120; local, 176; developmental, 37, and violent causes, 40. The fatal cases of small-pox diminished from 18 to 12. Measles occasioned 4 deaths, whooping-cough 11, and typhus fever 1, being in each instance the same number as in the preceding week. Eighteen deaths were ascribed to scarlatina and 4 to typhoid fever, an increase of 3 and 2 respectively. One hundred and seventy-three deaths were due to diarrhœal complaints —20 more than in the previous week, but 30 less than in the corresponding week of 1870. Phthisis pulmonalis produced 64 deaths, an increase of 5. Sun-stroke was the occasion of 2 deaths. Among the deaths resulting from violence were those of 6 additional victims of the *Westfield* disaster, making a total of 81 such cases reported up to noon on Saturday.

The Sanitary Committee recommended, and it was ordered, that the Street-cleaning Contractor be requested to clean the streets in the lists heretofore submitted daily and tri-weekly until the 15th day of October; also, that the Department of Public Works be urgently requested to at once repair or repave the streets reported in bad order from broken pavements, and that the City Sanitary Inspector be authorized and instructed to employ two or three sprinkling-carts to thoroughly disinfect streets reported as dangerous from accumulations of filth.

Upon recommendation of the Laws and Ordinances Committee it was ordered by the Board that Mr. HENRY BERGH be appointed, in accordance with his recent request, an Assistant Health Inspector, without pay, in order that he may more perfectly secure the healthful housing of horses, cows and other dumb animals. A report was made that Dr. L. G. W. LIMBECK, of No. 316 West Thirty-eighth-street, had been guilty of a violation of the Sanitary Code in making a false report of death in the case of one of his patients, who died of small-pox, and suit was ordered to be immediately commenced against him. Mr. GROSS offered a resolution that the Board of Police be requested to enforce the sanitary regulations which forbid the throwing of garbage into the streets, which was unanimously adopted. Dr. STEPHEN SMITH offered a preamble and resolution, stating that the United States stations for troops in the vicinity of the City have been and are always liable to become seats of infectious and pestilential diseases, and, being entirely removed from the jurisdiction of the Board, therefore requesting the Secretary of War to issue orders to the commanding officers of those stations to promptly report to the Board of Health all cases of infection or pestilential disease occurring in their commands, with a weekly report of all deaths occurring, and that they be ordered to strictly enforce the Sanitary Code of the Board of Health within the limits of their commands. This resolution was adopted, with another requesting the Mayor to forward a copy to the Secretary of War. The following was presented:

HALL OF THE EAST-SIDE ASSOCIATION, THIRD-AVENUE AND EIGHTY-SIXTH-STREET, Aug. 15, 1871.

To the Board of Health:

In response to a petition of citizens residing in the vicinity of Ninety-second-street and the East River, dated in June last, your honorable body issued an order prohibiting the further dumping of City refuse on the lots east of Second-avenue, and between Ninety-second and Ninety-eighth streets. In spite of that prohibition, [illegible] we have not heard that the order has been rescinded, the dumping has been resumed by the employes of the Street-cleaning Contractor. The immediate effect of this, especially during the present heated term, is, that the neighborhood for a mile around is polluted with mephitic exhalations. Doors and windows have to be closed, and deodorizers used in the dwellings. Walking out of doors, even within two blocks of the nuisance, is denied to all who are not prepared to inhale the vile odor which pervades the streets.

The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the Board once again to this "plague-spot," and expresses the hope that the next order of the Board in this matter will not be overridden with impunity.

In behalf of residents in that vicinity, and in behalf of citizens generally in that neighborhood,

CHARLES CRARY, President East-side Association.

The Board having recently positively prohibited this practice upon the part of the Street-cleaning Contractor, this letter was referred to the City Sanitary Inspector with instructions to make a special report in the matter at the next meeting of the Board, which will be held on Wednesday. The Board then adjourned.

The New Presbyterian Hospital.

The new Presbyterian Hospital, between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, is rapidly approaching completion. It consists of three pavilions, which will accommodate 300 patients, and an administrative building, connected by corridors of light construction. The buildings are three stories high, with basement and attic, with Mansard roof. The first floors of the pavilions will be occupied by private wards, with all the necessary accessories, while the three upper stories will contain the public wards. In two of the pavilions, the public wards will accommodate twenty-eight bedsteads each, and the other, twelve each. There is a spacious and well-lighted amphitheatre attached to the building, for surgical operations. In that pavilion where the wards only contain twelve bedsteads each, the apartments are subdivided in order to better provide against the spreading of contagious diseases. The interior of the building is being fitted with all the latest improvements. The building is constructed of Philadelphia brick and Lockport sand-stone.

Cricket—St. George vs. New-York.

The first of the annual series of games between the above noted cricket organizations was commenced yesterday at Hoboken, and the match attracted the usual attendance of cricketers, several ladies occupying seats erected on the ground for their accommodation. Both clubs were out in nearly their full strength, and the result was not only a grand display of cricket, but a close and exciting contest. An excellent wicket was prepared, though the ground was a little dead for lively bowling. The weather, though warm, was, nevertheless, favorable for the sport, and the game was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The contest was commenced at 12:30, at which time St. George sent in Messrs. "FAWCETT" and BANCE to the bowling of ROGERSON and JACKSON, the former a regular "pacer" in speed, and the latter a very effective medium-paced bowler. The first wicket fell for 14 but before the sixth wicket was taken the totals had been run up to 76, ORR making a good stand for 16, BANCE defending his wicket well for 14, and MOORE punishing ROGERSON's bowling with ease for 23, JACKSON and BYRON taking the large majority of the wickets. EARNSHAW also scored a good 9. The fielding was sharp and effective, HIGHAM and BYRON making fine catches. When the last wicket fell the totals had reached 87—a far better result than anticipated. BYRON's bowling figures were 48, 18, 4, 5—showing very effective work; while ROGERSON's figures stood at 114, 80, 12, with but one wicket, and that not bowled.

It was not until 4:30 that New-York went to the bat, at which time CASHMEYR and HIGGINS went in to the bowling of GIBBES and JONES, the latter being very fast, and having a high rising delivery difficult to attack and punish, when the bowler is at all on the wicket. The first wicket went down for 3, but when KEELER—a fine batsman—and ROGERSON got in the score was run up to 48, at which time it stood when KEELER was caught out. The St. George fielding was not up to the mark of that of New-York, and the result was the loss of several chances for catches. ROGERSON being missed after he had scored 3, and again on his sixth run he was also missed after scoring 27. He defended his wicket well, and finally retired for 32, the highest score of the match. None of the others batted with any effect, JONES' bowling proving very telling on the wickets, and the result was that the last wicket fell for 70 only, which left the St. Georges eleven 18 runs to begin with today. Play is to be resumed at 11 A. M., and thus far the chances are in favor of a victory for St. George. The following is the score of yesterday's play:

ST. GEORGE.		NEW-YORK.	
Fawcett, c. Maynard, b. Jackson	3	Cashman, b. Jones	6
Bance, c. Higham, b. Jackson	14	Higgins, b. Gibbes	0
Granger, b. Jackson	0	Rogerson, b. Jones	32
Orr, c. Higham, b. Byron	16	Keeler, c. Moore, b. Jones	15
Moeran, c. Cashman, b. Jackson	7	Byron, b. Jones	0
Moore, c. Keeler, b. Rogerson	23	Lemond, run out	3
Gibbes, c. and b. Byron	4	Hatfield, run out	4
Earnshaw, c. Jackson, b. Byron	9	Higham, b. Jones	0
Jones, c. Lemond, b. Byron	1	Jackson, b. Bance	0
Brancker, not out	1	McDougall, not out	2
Gordon, c. Hatfield, b. Byron	0	Smith, b. Jones	3
Byes, 7; leg-byes, 2; wides, 1	11	Byes, 1; leg-byes, 3	4
Total	87	Total	70

Umpires—Messrs. NORLEY and LANG. Scorers—Messrs. MORDAUNT and CHADWICK.

ANOTHER VIOLENT DEATH.

Singular Affair in East Fourth-Street—A Broker Found Dying From a Fractured Skull—No Facts Obtained as to How the Injury was Received.

FREDERICK HOERDGMAN, a native of Germany, thirty years of age, a tobacco broker, lived on the third floor of No. 79 East Fourth-street, in a house kept by a Mr. MILLER. He had occupied a room there for the past three months, and was known to have many peculiarities, one of which was rising from his bed and leaving the house at late hours of the night, but none of his friends seemed to know where he went or with whom he associated during these lonely rambles. Monday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, he called at the office of a friend, F. DUONST, No. 128 Pearl-street, for the purpose of walking up town with him, but as Mr. DUONST was not ready to go, Mr. HOERDGMAN started away alone, after agreeing to meet the other at a restaurant in the Bowery, near Second street. Both friends were punctual to the appointed time, and had supper together, after which HOERDGMAN left, and returned to his home at about 10 o'clock in the evening, when he immediately went to bed; but between 2 and 3 o'clock he was heard by one of the ladies in the house to get up and leave the house, as had been his custom. About three hours later CATHARINE MILES, one of the inmates of the house, heard an unusual noise on the third floor, and upon opening her door to discover the cause, as it was then long after daylight, saw HOERDGMAN at the head of the stairs, partially bent over, with his clothing bloody and disarranged. She asked what was the matter, but he only stared wildly at her, and seemed unable to make any reply. An alarm was immediately given, and the injured man, who was scarcely able to walk, was taken into his room. Mr. MILLER, believing that he was seriously injured, called in two physicians who made an examination of the injured man, and immediately declared him to be in a critical condition. Every exertion was made to restore him to consciousness, and to obtain from him some explanation of the manner in which the injury had been received, but without success. After sinking gradually for some hours Mr. HOERDGMAN died. The death being reported to Coroner YOUNG, a permit was given for the removal of the body to the Morgue with a view of having an inquest held at Bellevue Hospital. The Coroner was not then aware of the suspicious circumstances attending the death, but upon hearing of the facts, which have been related, postponed the formal inquiry, and remanded the case to Sergt. BUCKLEY, of the Seventeenth Precinct, for investigation, which was immediately commenced by that officer. All the drinking dens, lager-beer saloons and places of suspicious resort in the precinct were visited and careful inquiries made, without the officers learning of any trouble having occurred anywhere on the morning the deceased was injured. The deceased was, however, known, and it was found that he was said to be of intemperate habits. But beyond this fact no light whatever was thrown on the case. No information of any accident could be obtained.

Yesterday afternoon Deputy Coroner MARSH made a post-mortem examination on the body of the deceased, and found an extensive contusion of the right shoulder, a contusion of the left shoulder, a lacerated wound one and one-half inches in length on the right temple, and a bloody tumor the size of a small orange over the right parietal bone. There were other injuries, and Dr. MARSH is of the opinion that death was due to compression of the brain from extravasation of blood caused by the fracture of the skull.

There are several theories as to how these injuries were received, and although some of the friends of the deceased believe that he was brutally assaulted in some brawl, others are of the opinion that they are due to an accidental fall either within or without his house. The Police incline to the opinion that deceased fell over the banisters after his return home. The affair is still under investigation.

A Policeman Shot.

Early yesterday morning, Patrolman EDWARD TAYLOR, Second Precinct, heard two shots near the corner of Front and Beekman streets. Going into the direction of the sounds to investigate the matter, he met ANDREW LENNEN and JOHN PETTIT, two notorious roughs. Immediately another shot was fired, which took effect in the left knee of TAYLOR, who fell to the sidewalk entirely disabled. Other Patrolmen running up, both PETTIT and LENNON were arrested and locked up in the Second Precinct Station-house, and the wounded Patrolman was taken to the Park Hospital in an ambulance. The prisoners were committed yesterday by Justice DOWLING for examination.

The National Sunday-School Convention.

The next National Sunday-school Convention will be held at Indianapolis, Ind., April 17, 18, 19, 1872. The Executive Committee desire that it may truly be of a national character, and therefore they have appointed a Committee on Delegations, whose special duty it shall be to secure the attendance of delegates from every State and Territory. The basis of representation has been fixed at twice the Congressional delegation of each State. Where State Sunday-school organizations exist, credentials to delegates will be issued by their Executive Committees. Where no State organizations exist, the Committee will appoint State Delegation Committees, who will fill up the quota of their respective States, and issue the requisite credentials.

The Recent Backwoods Murder in Canada—The Murdered Man's Wife Still Interviewing His Ghost.

The telegraph has stated briefly the fact of the release of JOHN MCWAIN, the cousin of the wife of the murdered man CAMPBELL, in Nissain, Middlesex County, Ontario. The London (Ontario) *Free Press* gives the following incidents of the case:

"On Saturday afternoon, shortly after 4 o'clock, the prisoner JOHN MCWAIN, who was arrested on the information of PHEBE CAMPBELL for the murder of her husband on the night of the 14th of July, was released from jail on his recognizance to appear at the Court-house here on Friday next. He accordingly went home that night. The evidence of the woman CAMPBELL against him on Friday last was point-blank, accusing him of being the person who murdered her husband. Notwithstanding the mass of positive testimony, there is scarcely one in the community who believes him guilty, and public opinion has found a fitting expression in the action of Mr. BROCK STEVENS on Saturday, who, acting with the advice and consent of the County Crown Attorney, liberated him from confinement. The pistol found in the dwelling, and about which there has hung so much mystery, was on Saturday examined by an expert, Mr. GURD, gunsmith, who said it had been discharged twice or oftener. The charge in it was withdrawn, and proved to be a very heavy one, consisting of an unusual quantity of powder, a bullet larger than a buckshot, and a wadding of a beech-leaf. This last fact attracts peculiar remark, as it suggests that the weapon was loaded in the woods lying between CAMPBELL's and MCWAIN's houses. Detectives CORNWALL and PHAIR yesterday revisited the scene, took a survey of the woods, and made a general scrutiny, but without striking out any new track. When the liberation of JOHN MCWAIN was announced to PHEBE CAMPBELL, she appeared very downcast and grieved, and yesterday morning she reported another visitation from her husband, who said to her that he was sorry that man was released, that he would never rest in his grave till he is executed. She has lost much of her animal spirits, appears more gloomy and a little despondent, and the color is fading from her cheeks."

Sea Tales—A Marine Volcano—An Eruption Under the Waters.

From the Honolulu Gazette.

Through the politeness of Messrs. C. A. WILLIAMS & Co. we are enabled to give the following statement of Capt. NEWBURY, of the bark *Paiea*, in regard to a marine volcano seen by him in the month of April last, while on the passage to Yokohama, Japan. The position of the volcano, though not exactly given by Capt. NEWBURY, is in about latitude 30° north, and longitude 140° east, a locality near which the latest charts of this ocean do not indicate any islands or reefs, although somewhat to the northward of the supposed position of the volcano a doubtful island is laid down as Todos Los Santos. On the day in question a rock was seen from the vessel bearing north-east by east, to the north-ward of which was seen a vast column of smoke and steam, which looked as though it came out of the sea. Being desirous of ascertaining the nature of the phenomenon, Capt. NEWBURY worked the ship up as near to the locality as possible, when he found it to be a veritable volcano in the sea, around the rim of which and just emerging from the surface of the ocean were a few rocks. He describes the action of the volcano as awe-inspiring and wonderful in the extreme. The rock first discovered reaches an altitude above the sea of about 200 feet. It is about five miles to the south-west from the volcano. East south-east of this rock is another of an altitude of about fifty feet. These are the only rocks or islands seen near the above-mentioned locality, although the vessel cruised in the vicinity for two days after the discovery of the volcano. When within a few miles of the position where the first rock was discovered, a severe earthquake was felt on board the vessel. At the first shock the Captain thought the vessel had struck a reef and was grating over it. So severe was the shock that he supposes that the first eruption of the volcano took place at the time of its occurrence. The sea for several miles around the volcano is described by Capt. NEWBURY as being of the "color of sulphur."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
29	Demarest vs. Demarest.	37	Gould vs. Town of Oneonta.
42	Hitchcock vs. Vanar.	67	Bateman vs. Williams.
47	Stebbins vs. Brown.	140	Malcolm vs. Allen et al.
54	Bonnel, Jr., vs. Seymour et al.	141	Shaw vs. Smith.
55	Linderman vs. Seymour et al.	144	Fairhurst vs. Donohue.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 16.

By Judge McCunn.

Kuhlmann vs. Ettlinger; Underhill vs. Kelleher et al.; orders of discontinuance granted.

Menally et al. vs. Hitchcock; order supplementary granted, returnable the 16th of September.

Cooley vs. Vose; adjourned.

Oakly vs. The Mayor; order for allowance of $250.

Colwell vs. Clow; motion to punish for contempt granted.

In re. Simon Wolf; adjourned to Aug. 23.

Thomas J. Barr, receiver of the Lippincot Silver Plate and Engraving Co.; order allowing receiver to defend granted.

Wood vs. Hubert; judgment for plaintiff for return of property, with allowance of $250 to plaintiff's attorney.

Weil vs. Whitehouse; order granted with $10 costs.

Auner vs. Heck; Rice vs. Whitney; Newfield vs. Joseph; orders granted.

Newfield vs. Copperman; motion denied with $10 costs.

Palmer vs. Zimmerman; order of discontinuance granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 16.

By Judge Sutherland.

Aaron Jacobs et al. vs. Marks Goldstein; motion granted; ordered to be settled on notice.

Jno. G. Stenerlein vs. Maria Maby; judgment, &c., to stand as security; defendant allowed to come in to defend on payment of $10 costs, and to be settled on notice.

In re D. Van Buren for certiorari; let the motion for a certiorari stand over until the return to writ of habeas corpus.

In re application S. J. Fox for appointment of trustee; order granted.

Cornelia Austin vs. Margaret M. Abearo, &c.; I think the motion for an order staying proceedings, &c., should be granted; order to be settled on notice.

James P. Kernochan et al. vs. Joseph W. Bradley; the motion must be granted.

The Irving Savings Institution vs. William H. Carpenter et al.; motion granted.

C. M. Malcomb vs. Sarah J. Allen et al.; order settled.

E. F. Floyd vs. Jennette Burcell et al.; the equity of the complaint is fully denied; the injunction must be dissolved; $10 costs to defendant, to abide event.

The People ex rel. Stemmler vs. Joseph McGuire; order to be resettled, &c.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 16.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	115¾	7,097 M.&St.P.7 3-10C.	94
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118¾	40 Hanover Bank	105
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	110	24 Cen. Nat. Bank	106¾
3,000 do. bet. call	110¼	5 Del. & H. Canal	119
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	76	200 Bruns. City Land	8¾
10,000 Va. St. 6s, old	63½	100 W. Union Tel.	61
6,000 Ga. St. 7s, G.Bs.	95½	300 do.	61¼
10,000 N. C. St. 6s, n.	26¾	100 do. bet. call	61½
20,000 S. C. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July	48	100 Pacific Mail	50¾
6,000 Mo. St. 6s	95¾	300 do. bet. call	50½
1,000 N. C. F. Act '68	20	100 Adams Express	84¼
6,000 N.C.6s,Spe.Tax.	19½	100 Am. M. U. Ex.	59¾
1,000 Ark. 7s, F. Act.	64½	1000 Reading. bet. call	114¾
5,000 N.Y.St. B. L. C.	108¼	100 L. S. & M. So. b. c.	109¾
5,000 Erie 4th M.	90	200 Union Pacific	32¾
1,000 Mich. Cen. 8s	120¾	300 do. bet. call	32½
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	93	200 Panama	65
2,000 Cen. Pac. R.G.B.	99¾	100 do.	65¼
5,000 U. Pac. R. 1st M.	88	100 Chi. & N. W.	69
4,000 H. &St.J.8s,C.B.	103	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	91½
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	91	200 Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	80½
1,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	86	100 Del., Lack & W.	103¾
20,000 N.J.Cen. N. Bs.	101	100 Bost. Hart. & Erie	2¾
5,000 B'ville & So. Ill. 1st M.&s,S.F.B.	96	100 Ohio & Miss.	45¾
5,000 Mil. & St.P. 1st.	103	100 Ohio & Miss. Pf.	79
1,000 C.,C.&I.C.1st M.	86	100 H. & St. Joseph	69¾
1,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st, Eastern Div.	88	100 Col., C. & I. Cen.	19¾
3,000 do.	89	25 C., C.,C & Ind.b.c.	97¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62	114	200 West. Union Tel.	61
1,400 U. S. 5-20 C., '64, small	113¾	400 do. bet. call	61¼
		300 do.	61
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	113	200 do.	61¼
		200 Pac. Mail. b. c.	51½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	114¾	700 do.	52½
22,000 U.S.5-20C.'67	113¾	1400 do.	52½
500 do. small	113½	10,000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs.	94½
1,000 Missouri 6s	95¾	100 Erie. bet. call	30¾
2,000 do.	96	200 Harlem	125
23,000 Un. Pac. L. G.	84¾	100 L. Sh. & Mich. So.	109¾
50,000 do. bet. call	84	25 Union Pac.	32
7,000 Union Pac. 1st	88	200 Tol., Wab. & W.	62
15,000 Un. Pac. 10s, In. bet. call	86¾	200 Morris & Essex	92¾
		100 C., C., Cin. & Ind. bet. call	97¾
100 Con. Coal of Md.	29		
200 Quicksilver Pf.	30	65 do.	88

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16—P. M.

The subscriptions to the new Five ₩ cent. Funding Loan show signs of becoming brisk. Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. are advised by cable from their London firm, that the whole amount assigned to the European markets, $80,000,000, will probably be placed very soon; and at home they receive many communications from Banks and other holders of Five-Twenties, with a view to conversion into the new bonds. As the action of a Bank in such a matter requires the deliberation of its officers, two or three delays must elapse before the subscriptions from these sources come in.

The whole list of the Public Funds has been firm through the day, and closes at the highest points reached. We report, at the close of business, 118½ bid for the Gold Sixes of 1881, 114¼ for the 1864s, 113½ for new 1865s, 113 9-16 for 1867s, which have sold in round lots up to 113¾, and 113½ bid for Ten-forties. All these bids are for large amounts, and for any part of them. Some sales of new Fives have taken place at 111¼, and also 1-16 higher. London quotations are particularly firm on the Ten-forty Bonds, (Five ₩ cents,) which were last quoted at 90¾ ⊕ 91, ex-coupon of 1st September.

Offerings of $1,770,400 Five-twenties were made to the Sub-Treasury, and the purchases were $1,000,000, at prices from 112.12 to 112.24 and interest.

Foreign Exchange was offered by the leading drawers at 109½ for 60 days Sterling bills, and 109⅞ for short sight. Actual sales were about an eighth lower than this in the morning, and in the latter part of the day the market was firmer but not quoted higher.

The Gold market opened lower at 112⅜ ⊕ 112½, and loans were not so costly, the renewals being mostly effected at a charge to the borrower of 3-64 ₩ cent. Fresh loans were at a sixteenth, and some as low as one thirty-second. The sales reached 112⅝ before noon, and 112½ ⊕ 112⅝ was the quotation for the rest of the day. The clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank were about as yesterday.

The general Stock list opened dull, and the animation of the market has been confined to special interests, as was the case yesterday. Pacific Mail has been much the most prominent during the day; first sales were at 50½, and it was fully the middle of the day before a decided advance above 51 was secured. From this the improvement continued, with free transactions, until late in the afternoon, when a thousand shares were done at 52½, and the closing rate was 52⅜ ⊕ 52½. Panama continued its sharp recovery to 66 at the 1 P. M. call, and shortly afterward sales at 65 ⊕ 64½ showed its movement over for the time. The Union Pacific Stock was comparatively tame, ranging 32⅜ ⊕ 32½ ⊕ 32⅜ from first to last. The Land Grant Bonds of this Company (whose Trustees open offers for $50,000 in Boston to-morrow) jumped from 83 to 84½, with few intermediate sales. Western Union opened at 61⅛; fell to 60⅞, and wound up at 61¼, with nothing special to notice. Erie ranged from 30⅜ to 30⅝, and back to 30½; and last of yesterday's particular favorites, North-western, was dull and weak at 69⅞ ⊕ 69½ ⊕ 69⅝ until the afternoon, when its friends made another demonstration, and ran it up to 70⅛ ⊕ 70⅜. Wabash showed more strength, opening firmly at 62⅜, and advancing quietly to 63⅛. The scare in Reading, which was quoted 114 in Philadelphia, passed off during the day, and the price returned from 114⅛ this morning to 114½ ⊕ 114⅝, at which it closes. Very little was said on New-York Central stock or Scrip, or on Lake Shore, which, however, varied from 109⅜ to 109⅝, and back to 109½. Ohios close at 45⅞, the lowest point of the day, 46 being the highest. The speculation of the day had an aimless look, except for the few first named.

State Bonds are barely steady, with a moderate, but well distributed, business, and the Pacific Railroad Bonds are maintained.

In the Money market we note a gradual gathering in of loans below three ₩ cent., at which rate we observe it working pretty strictly.

CLOSING PRICES—AUG. 16.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	113⅜	113⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅛	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅜	113⅝
American Gold	112⅝	112½
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
N. Y. C. and Hudson	96⅜	96⅜
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs	94⅛	94⅛
Reading	114⅛	114⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅜	108⅜
North-west Common	69⅞	70⅜
North-west Preferred	91⅜	91⅜
Pacific Mail	50⅜	52½
St. Paul Preferred	80⅜	80⅜
St. Paul Common	60⅞	60⅞
Lake Shore	109⅝	109½
Ohio and Mississippi	46	45⅞
Toledo and Wabash	62⅜	63⅛
Western Telegraph	61⅛	61¼
Erie	30⅜	30½
Union Pacific	32⅜	32⅜

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16.

Gold receipts	$631,681 76
Gold payments	57,998 09
Gold balance	84,290,526 06
Currency receipts	570,378 94
Currency payments	548,154 96
Currency balance	9,543,973 72
Customs	746,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent., reg. '81	118	5-20 coup., '67	113⅝
6 ₩ cent., coup., '81	118¾	5-20 coup., '68	114¾
5-20 coup., '62	114⅛	10-40 registered	110
5-20 coup., '64	114⅛	10-40 coupon	113⅝
5-20 coup., '65	114⅛	6s, currency	115⅝
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	113⅛		

And the following for the State Securities: [illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages: [illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

Manhattan	148	Importers'&Traders'	163
Merchants'	117	Park	157
Mechanics'	140	Manufact'rs&Merch's	100
Union	135	N. Y. National Ex.	100
America	140	Central National	108
City	225	Second National	150
Tradesmen's	151	Fourth National	114
Mechanics'&Traders'	120	Ninth National	117
Gallatin National	125	Gold Exchange	73
Merchants' Exchange	99½	Bank'rs'&Brokers'As	90
Leather Manuf'rs	185	Del. & Hud. Canal	118
Seventh Ward	106	Mar. land Coal Co.	30¼
State of New-York	111	Spring Mount. Coal	70
Commerce	118	Canton Co., Baltimore	73
Mercantile	127¼	Consol. Coal of Md.	38¾
American Exchange	116½	West. Union Tel.	61
Bank of the Republic	113	Mariposa Mining Co.	3¼
Bank of N. America	105	Mariposa Min. Co. Pf.	5¼
Hanover	105¾	Mariposa Trust Ct'fs.	15
Metropolitan	139¾	Adams Express	84¾
East River	112	Wells-Fargo Express	49
Market	124	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2¾
Nassau	108	Am. M. Union Ex.	59¾
Corn Exchange	12[illegible]	United States Ex.	57
Continental	99½	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	51
Marine	165		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 16.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	....
Camden and Amboy	127⅞	128
Pennsylvania Central	61¾	61⅞
Reading	114	114⅛
Lehigh Valley	61½	61⅞
Catawissa Pref	47⅞	....
Philadelphia and Erie	....	28
Northern Central	41½	42
Lehigh Navigation	39½	38⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	91	....

We learn that there were large applications from banks and others for the new 5 per cent. loan today, while telegrams from London to Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. from their house in that City are of the most encouraging character, and indicate that the entire amount of the loan allotted for Europe will be quickly taken.

The earnings of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company

In July, 1871, were	$314,851
Same time in 1870	252,117
Increase for the month	$62,734
Total increase of earnings since Jan. 1, 1871, compared with the same period last year	$20,[illegible]

The number of miles of track is the same as last year.

The Albany Lumber Market.

From the Albany Argus, Aug. 16.

Buyers still hold off from laying in their Winter supplies, yet shipments hence continue equal to the receipts. A fair conclusion is that when it is admitted that prices are at their lowest, and purchases are freely made in anticipation of future wants, that the market will become excited and higher. A noticeable feature is the fact that prices at all manufacturing points are higher this season than they have ever been known, and yet the mills constantly have orders ahead, and manufacturers are not only firm and independent, but indifferent as to the disposal of their stocks. So many new avenues have been opened up to them for the sale and delivery of Lumber by rail and by canal that the tables are turned and manufacturers now have it pretty much their own way. So long as this state of things lasts, firmer and better regulated markets may be looked for. Large shipments continue to be made eastward from Chicago, chiefly of the upper grades of dry Lumber, both by canal and rail. The consequence has been an advance in that market of those desirable kinds. Lately a demand has sprung up there and at Saganaw for lower grades. As grain freights now rule higher than Lumber, the first-class boats will be taken for the transportation of grain and thus cause a further advance in canal rates. Lake freights to Buffalo are now firm at $3 25 ₩ M. Canal freights rule firm at $5 and $6. In this market the low grades of pine, common and culls, are in demand with a light supply. Spruce is also scarce and firm. There is a fair business doing notwithstanding that this is the slack season.

The receipts at Buffalo during the week by lake and rail are reported at 12,619,000 feet, and at Oswego by lake, 3,000,000 feet.

The Chicago *Daily Tribune* reports the receipts and shipments of Lumber for the seasons of 1871 and 1870 as follows:

	Received. Feet.	Shipped. Feet.
1871	439,402,000	238,516,000
1870	405,068,000	239,588,000
Increase	34,334,000	Dec. 1,072,000

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the second week in August were:

	Bds. & Sc'ng. Feet.	Shingles. M.	Staves. Lbs.
1871	10,341,800	1,612	....
1870	16,185,800	426	210,700

Of the Boards and Scantling received 10,210,300 feet were by the Erie, and 5,134,700 feet by the Champlain Canal.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Aug. 15, were:

	Boards and Scantling. Feet.	Shingles. M.	Staves. Lbs.
1871	220,048,400	19,038	3,408,300
1870	227,382,000	10,396	13,420,000

Lake freights are $3 25 to Buffalo, and $2 [illegible] to Oswego. Canal freights from Buffalo to Albany are $5 on Hard Wood, and $6 on Soft; from Oswego to Albany, $3 50.

River and Eastern freights are unchanged.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

U. S. FUNDED LOAN OF 1881

Five Per Cent. Bonds.

$50,000,000.

The above amount is all that remains for popular subscription of the $200,000,000 five per cent. United States Consolidated Gold Loan recently offered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Already $70,000,000 have been subscribed for, principally by the National Banks, during the past few months, and the further sum of $80,000,000 has been allotted to the European Markets, and is now being rapidly taken through a syndicate composed of the largest houses in England and on the Continent, which has already subscribed for $15,000,000.

Of the remaining $50,000,000 reserved by the Secretary of the Treasury for a limited period, for this country, $10,000,000 have been subscribed by a syndicate composed of the largest dealers in Government Bonds, among whom are Messrs.

FISK & HATCH,
VERMILYE & CO.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

This loan we consider the best investment for banks, savings funds, insurance companies, and private investors of any of the Gold Loans of the United States.

THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD OF THE PRESENT STANDARD VALUE. THE INTEREST IS PAYABLE QUARTERLY, upon the 1st of February, May, August and November. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS ARE ISSUED IN THE USUAL DENOMINATIONS.

THE BONDS ARE EXEMPT, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, FROM TAXATION IN ANY FORM BY OR UNDER NATIONAL, STATE OR MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY. ALL THE ABOVE FEATURES ARE UNMISTAKABLY EXPRESSED IN THE LAW, AND UPON THE FACE OF THE BONDS, WHICH ARE, THEREFORE, FREE FROM ALL FUTURE DOUBT OR ADVERSE LEGISLATION.

All issues of United States bonds will be received in exchange, at rates to be agreed upon from day to day.

Bonds will be received and delivered free of expense.

As fully $15,000,000 of the $50,000,000 have already been engaged by the syndicate and other subscribers, it is expected that the small remaining balance will be rapidly absorbed, especially as on the 1st of September next, the Secretary will appropriate $20,000,000 of the coin belonging to the Treasury to the redemption of 5-20 bonds, in addition to the amount provided for by the syndicates in Europe and America. Interest upon the amount thus notified will cease at the end of ninety days, (as provided by law,) and further notices of redemption will follow at short intervals.

The above-named banks and bankers will assist actively in the negotiation of this loan, and, in addition, all banks and bankers throughout the country are requested to act as agents, to whom a uniform commission will be allowed. Further information will be furnished on application to

JAY COOKE & CO.,

General Subscription Agents for the new Five Per Cent. Loan, New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	22	Spirits Turp. bbls.	16
Bees-wax, pkgs.	12	Resin, bbls.	297
Cotton, bales	1,636	Pork, pkgs.	153
Copper, bbls.	81	Cut-meats, pkgs.	129
Copper, cakes	377	Lard, pkgs.	446
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	206	Stearine, pkgs.	50
Eggs, bbls.	1,036	Butter, pkgs.	2,470
Flour, bbls.	11,076	Cheese, pkgs.	14,416
Wheat, bushels	85,228	Tallow, pkgs.	92
Corn, bushels	106,427	Lard-oil, bbls.	50
Oats, bushels	105,520	Rice, pkgs.	35
Rye, bushels	400	Starch, boxes	2,600
Grass-seed, bushels	300	Sumac, bags	73
Corn-meal, bbls.	350	Tobacco, hhds.	1,001
Corn-meal, bags	157	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	997
Hops, bales	14	Whisky, bbls.	280
Hides, No.	268	Wool, bales	154
Hides, bales	345	Zinc, slabs	619
Leather, sides	7,566		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Nevada*, for Liverpool—1,814 bales Cotton, 150 hhds. Tobacco, 25 boxes Sewing-machines, 10,268 boxes Cheese, 7,473 bushels Corn, 356 pkgs. Butter, 197 boxes Meat, 14 bales Furs, 263 boxes Bacon, 15,800 bushels Wheat, 25 boxes Clocks, 100 tcs. Beef, 100 bbls. Oil.

By the steamer *Assyria*, for Glasgow—3,600 Staves, 140 bbls. Fish-oil, 680 bbls. Flour, 436 tcs. Lard, 38,806 bushels Wheat, 230 sacks Oil-cake, 37 pkgs. Tobacco, 10 hhds. Tallow, 3,528 boxes Cheese, 50 boxes Bacon, 122 pkgs. Butter.

By the bark *Aaphedel*, for Cork and orders—23,780 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *America*, for Bremen—2,760 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Arcturus*, for Dantzic—3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 185 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Eureka*, for Trieste—3,629 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—There has been a moderate jobbing inquiry noted on the basis of $7 [illegible] for Pots, and $9 [illegible] for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Holders have been very firm in their views as to prices, and have been offering stock with reserve. The demand has been rather moderate; buyers have been reluctant to operate freely at the advanced figures claimed by sellers. The trade, since our last, has been confined to job lots. We quote: Java at 18½c. ⊕ 23½c.; Maracaibo, 14c. ⊕ 16½c.; Laguayra, 14c. ⊕ 15½c.; Rio, 10¾c. ⊕ 15½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c. ⊕ 17c.; Jamaica, 13c. ⊕ 15½c.; Singapore, 17c. ⊕ 18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c. ⊕ 16½c.; Manila, 14c. ⊕ 15c.; Mexican, 13c. ⊕ 16c.; Savanilla, 13c. ⊕ 15½c.; Curacoa, 13c. ⊕ 15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c. ⊕ 10c., gold ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has attracted more attention for early delivery at steady rates, with sales reported of 2,[illegible] bales, including 1,352 bales to shippers, 838 bales to spinners, 105 bales to speculators, and 200 bales in transit. For forward delivery, a moderate trade has been reported at an advance of ⅛c. ₩ lb., the more favorable Liverpool advices helping the market generally. Sales 11,000 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening for August, 300 bales at 17c.; September, 300 bales at 17c., 800 bales at 17 1-16c.; [illegible] bales at 17½c., 300 bales at 17 3-16c.; October, 1,000 bales at 17c., 300 bales at 17 1-16c.; November, 1,000 bales at 17c.; December, 400 bales at 17c.; March, 200 bales at 17⅛c. And today, for August, 400 bales at 17c.; September, [illegible] bales at 17 3-16c.; 300 bales at 17¼c.; 300 bales at 17 5-16c.; 800 bales at 17 3-16c.; 1,000 bales at 17¼c.; 100 bales each September, October, November and December at 17⅛c. together; October, 600 bales at 17⅛c.; 300 bales at 17¼c.; 200 bales at 17c.; 300 bales at 17 1-16c.; November, 500 bales at 17c.; December, 400 bales at 17c. Exchanged—⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales September and 100 bales October for 100 bales January and 100 bales February. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: August, 17.08c.; September, 17.24c.; October, 17.06c.; November, 17.02c.; December, 17⅛c. The receipts at this port today were 1,636 bales, including 10 bales from Norfolk, 531 bales from Savannah, 861 bales from Galveston, and 71 bales ₩ railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports today were 2,190 bales, and thus far this week 5,161 bales, against 7,000 bales same time last week.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York To-day.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¾	14⅞	14⅞	15
Good Ordinary	16	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Low Middling	17⅛	17¼	17⅜	17⅜
Middling	18⅛	18¼	18⅜	18⅜
Good Middling	20⅛	20⅜	21⅛	21⅛

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate trade has been reported in State and Western Flour, within our previous range as to price. The main dealings have been in shipping extras, for prompt August and early September delivery, on the basis of $5 40 ⊕ $5 50 for very good Western and State, and $5 25 ⊕ $6 30 for fancy State, within which range some 6,300 bbls. have been sold since our last. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,300 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 40 ⊕ $5 10; very inferior to very good Extra State at $5 30 ⊕ $5 60; very good to fancy at $5 50 ⊕ $6 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 [illegible]; poor to very good shipping brands Round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 [illegible] ₩ bbl. We now quote: [illegible]

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy, with sales since our last of 550 bbls. at $5 60 ⊕ $6 for poor to good, and at $6 ⊕ $8 75 for good to very choice extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate request at $4 15 ⊕ $5 ₩ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been in demand at $3 50 ⊕ $3 [illegible] for White and Yellow Western, $3 [illegible] for Jersey, and $4 10 ⊕ $4 15 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales, 600 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted less attention, particularly from export buyers, and has been quoted 1c. ⊕ 2c. a bushel cheaper, with more liberal offerings noted, particularly of other than prime grades, which latter have not been plenty. The main call has been for good new White, choice dry new Red, and Amber Western (Winter) and for the better grades of Spring. The market closed generally in favor of buyers, influenced, to some extent, by the buoyancy in ocean freights. Very dry new Amber Southern was in exceptionally good request for export, and held with a fair show of confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 146,700 bushels, all told, part from store and to arrive, including White Western at $1 40 ⊕ $1 55, chiefly at $1 50 for boat-loads; Red and Amber Western at $1 40 ⊕ $1 48½, chiefly at $1 40 ⊕ $1 42 for fair to good new Red, and $1 45 ⊕ $1 48 for good to prime new Amber do.; No. 2 Spring, from store, at (nominally) $1 36; No. 1 Spring at $1 30 ⊕ $1 32 for ordinary to good, afloat; soft do. $1 [illegible]; White Genesee, $1 50 ⊕ $1 60; Red and Amber State, $1 40 ⊕ $1 46½; new White Southern, $1 48 ⊕ $1 60; new Amber do., $1 50 ⊕ $1 56, chiefly to arrive, at equal to $1 46½ ⊕ $1 47. Included in the sales were 12,000 bushels new White Western, 22,000 bushels new Red and Amber do., and 23,000 bushels handsome new Amber Southern, all to arrive, on the basis of our quotations....Corn has been pressed for sale, and quoted about 1c. ₩ bushel lower, on a less active trade, for both home use and shipment, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 149,000 bushels, part from store at 66c. ⊕ 69½c. for inferior to choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 67c. ⊕ 67½c. for dry samples of Canal, closing at 66½c. ⊕ 67c. for dry afloat; 66c. ⊕ 68½c. for steamer grades; 70c. ⊕ 72c. for Yellow Western, and nominally 75c. ⊕ 78c. for good to choice White Western and Southern....Rye has been quiet, but stiffly held, with a limited offering of samples noted....Barley has been scarce, quiet and nominal at old figures. Barley-malt continues in light request and somewhat nominal at $1 10 ⊕ $1 20 ₩ bushel. ....New Crop Oats have been in fairly active demand, and desirable lots have been quoted firmer, with less urgent offerings reported. Old Oats have been quiet at irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 103,500 bushels at 23½c. ⊕ 47½c. for very poor to good New Mixed Western; 38c. ⊕ 50c. for new Black; 49c. ⊕ 50c. for poor to prime new White Western, chiefly at 49c. ⊕ 50c.; 45c. ⊕ 50c. for fair to prime new White Ohio, and 38c. ⊕ 40c. for new crop Jersey. ....The export clearances hence since our last have been 15,800 bushels Wheat and 7,473 bushels Corn, for Liverpool; 680 bbls. Flour and 38,806 bushels Wheat, for Glasgow; and 23,780 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders. The following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., Aug. 16, 1871:

Lumber—W. A. Palling, M. S. Clark, J. Lamb, Edward Gleason, Oswego; Lon & Noah, Buffalo.

Corn—G. S. Nesbitt, Patrick Lynch, William Williams, Buffalo.

Salt—S. F. Phelps, Syracuse.

Oil—Anna Bennett, Buffalo.

Iron Ore—Uncle Abe, Essex.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair request and steady. We quote at $1 15 ⊕ $1 20 for shipping, and $1 25 ⊕ $1 70 for local use; $1 20 ⊕ $1 30 for new, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw has been in moderate demand at from $1 [illegible] for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Manila has been in demand at full prices; sales, 2,000 bales at 13½c. ⊕ 13c., gold, ₩ lb. Other kinds quiet but steady.

HOPS—Have been in quite moderate demand, yet firmer in price, ranging from 15c. ⊕ 62c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 5c. ⊕ 20c. for older growth, ₩ lb. The offerings of prime samples have been light.

LUMBER—Trade has been on a moderate scale, and values have been without material alteration.

MOLASSES—There has been very little inquiry for any description, and values have been more or less nominal. Some negotiations were rumored closed, involving one or two invoices of Porto Rico, but the rumors were not confirmed. We quote nominally as follows: Porto Rico, 30c. ⊕ 60c. for New Cuba, 20c. ⊕ 25c. for old, and 22c. ⊕ 40c. for new; English Islands, 25c. ⊕ 40c., and New-Orleans, 45c. ⊕ 60c., ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—There has been more activity, but held with a fair show of firmness, on the basis of $2 [illegible] for Strained; sales, 100 bbls. No. 1 at $3 [illegible]; Pale at $4 25 ⊕ $6 ₩ 280 lbs.; receipts, 297 bbls.; exports, 185 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine unaltered. Spirits Turpentine has been offered less freely and quoted decidedly firmer, closing buoyantly on the basis of 50c. ⊕ 51½c. ₩ gallon, with a moderately active inquiry noted; sales, 400 bbls. in lots at 50c. ⊕ 51½c. ₩ gallon; receipts, 16 bbls. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine, 51c. ⊕ 51½c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 75 ⊕ $7 25 ₩ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2 25 ⊕ $4; Pitch, $2 75 ₩ bbl.

PETROLEUM—There has been a livelier inquiry noted for Crude, in bulk, on the basis of 13½c. ⊕ 13¾c., chiefly at 13¾c. for early delivery, at which rate there were rumors current of quite extensive sales, which, however, were not confirmed. Holders were quoting at from 13½c. ⊕ 13¾c. ₩ gallon. Shipping Crude has been inactive at 17½c. ⊕ 17¾c. ₩ gallon. At Philadelphia the nominal quotation was 17c. ⊕ 17¼c. ₩ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were [illegible] bbls. The Creek quotations for Crude Petroleum, in bulk, were $4 15 ⊕ $4 17½ on the Upper and $4 [illegible] on the Lower Road, on a very quiet market; sales, 1,500 bbls. Lower Road, early delivery, at the quoted rates. Refined has been in moderate request and quoted rather stronger, closing at 23½c. ⊕ 24c. for prompt delivery; sales have been reported of 2,000 bbls. at the quoted rate, and 4,000 bbls. buyer remainder of year at 24½c. ⊕ 24⅝c. ₩ gallon. At Philadelphia a light demand was noted, on the basis of 23½c. for Standard White, early delivery; sales were reported of 2,000 bbls., September and October delivery, at 24½c., and, rumored, 1,000 bbls., seller remainder of year, at the same rate. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,310 bbls. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in more demand, at 27½c. ⊕ 28c. ₩ gallon, with sales reported of 18,500 cases, for export, within the range. Naphtha has been in less request, on the basis of 9½c. for Western, in shipping order....The export clearances hence have been 2,760 bbls. Refined Petroleum for Bremen, 3,300 bbls. do. for Dantzic, 3,529 bbls. do. for Trieste.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been depressed, and quoted cheaper, on a very moderate trade. Other kinds quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 460 bbls., in lots, at $13 37½ ⊕ $13 50 for Western Mess; $14 for new City do., $10 75 ⊕ $11 for new Prime to extra Prime; $11 50 ⊕ $11 75 for Prime Mess, ₩ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a moderate inquiry noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $13 25 ⊕ $13 37, seller September; sales have been reported of 2,000 bbls. ....Dressed Hogs have been in slack demand, ranging from 6½c. ⊕ 7½c. ₩ lb....Cut-meats rule quite dull at 13c. ⊕ 14c. for Hams; 5¼c. ⊕ 6½c. for Shoulders; 14½c. ⊕ 15c. for Smoked and sugar-cured, ₩ lb....Bacon has been moderately inquired for at 8½c. ⊕ 9c. for ice-cured City fancy cuts, and 7¾c. ⊕ 8c. for Bellies; sales, 230 pkgs....Lard has been in fair request, but quoted less firm, on more liberal offerings; sales have been reported of 1,425 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9¼c. ⊕ 9½c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9¼c. ⊕ 9⅜c. for Western Steam; 9½c. for New and Old, to arrive, and 9¼c. ⊕ 9⅜c. for City. Also, 2,250 tcs. prime Steam, including seller October, at 9¼c. ⊕ 9⅜c., closing at 9¼c., and, seller December, at 9⅛c. ₩ lb. Beef continues very quiet at $8 ⊕ $11 50 for Mess, and $11 50 ⊕ $15 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef has been quite dull at $13 ⊕ $20 for Prime Mess, and $18 50 ⊕ $23 for India Mess, ₩ tierce. Beef Hams have been inactive at from $18 ⊕ $23 for the range of qualities, ₩ bbl....Butter has been in very moderate request, and weak in price, including State, fair to prime, at 20c. ⊕ 32c., and very inferior to fair at 13c. ⊕ 20c.; Western, fair to prime, at 18c. ⊕ 25c., and inferior to fair at 10c. ⊕ 18c., ₩ lb.; the day's receipts were 2,470 pkgs....Cheese continues slow of sale at from 9c. ⊕ 10½c. for fair to fancy Factory; 9c. ⊕ 10½c. for fair to Extra State farm Dairy; 6c. ⊕ 9c. for Western; the day's receipts were 14,416 boxes.

RICE—Has been in very moderate supply and in fair request at full rates. We quote at $8 75 ⊕ $9 75 for Carolina, $6 50 ⊕ $7 37½ for Rangoon and Patna, ₩ 100 lbs. Sales 115 casks Carolina, and 630 bags East India within the range.

SOAP—Has been in demand at full rates, including Castile at 11½c. ⊕ 12½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7½c.; Family, 5¼c., and No. 1, 6½c., ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been inactive but quoted essentially unchanged in price. Refiners have not been in much need of stock, and have been purchasing with reserve. The trade call has been light. Holders of desirable samples have been quite firm in their views, and not eager to realize at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported of 581 hhds., including 130 hhds. good refining Porto Rico at 9¼c.; 140 hhds. fully fair to good fair refining Cuba at 9 3-16c. ⊕ 9⅜c.; 50 hhds. very common to fair refining Martinique at 8c. ⊕ 9¼c.; 75 hhds. Centrifugal at 11¼c.; 127 hhds. Scotch at 11½c., and 50 hhds. Demerara in lots at 11½c. ⊕ 12c.; also, 353 boxes Havana at 10¾ for Centrifugal, and 135 boxes do. (No. 10) at 9¾c. ₩ lb. We now quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c. ⊕ 9½c.; fair to choice grocery grades, 9⅝c. ⊕ 10⅛c.; Porto Rico refining grades, range from 9⅛c. ⊕ 9⅝c., and Grocery from 9⅝c. ⊕ 11c. ₩ lb. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10⅛c. ⊕ 10¼c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand, ranging from 13¼c. ⊕ 13½c. as the extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in good demand at previous rates; sales 125,000 lbs. at 9½c. ⊕ 9⅝c., mostly 9⅝c. ⊕ 9¾c. for prime, the latter for City; also 43,000 lbs. Stearine, here, part at 9¼c. ⊕ 10⅛c.; and 15,000 lbs. Grease at [illegible] ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand and quoted up to 96c., with sales reported of 250 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been a better inquiry noted for room, both on berth and charter, particularly for Grain freight, with a further slight improvement in rates. Ship-owners have been more confident in their views, and less eager to make engagements at the current figures. Vessels for the Petroleum trade were in more general request. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 1,000 bales Cotton at ¼d. by steam, and 3,100, by sail, ₩ lb.; 31,000 bushels Corn, by sail, at 7¼d., in bulk, closing at a shade firmer; 12,000 bushels Grain, by steam, at 8¼d. for Corn, and 9d. for Wheat, ₩ bushel; 150 pkgs. Butter, 300 tcs. Lard, 25 tons Tallow, &c., mostly at 30s.; 300 bbls. Fish-oil, by sail, at 3s. 9d. ₩ 252 gallons; 300 bbls. Lard, by do., at 25s.; 2,000 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 40s. ₩ ton; 50 hhds. Tobacco, by sail, at 45s. ₩ ton; also, a bark, (now at Boston,) with 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, or its products, from Philadelphia, on private terms; a British ship of 1,137 tons, and another ship of 1,400 tons register, hence, placed on the berth for general cargo. For London, 750 bushels Corn, in bulk, at 7¼d. ₩ bushel. For Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. ₩ bbl., and 7,000 bushels Grain, by steam, at 8½d. for Corn, or 9d. for Wheat, ₩ bushel. For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian bark, of 308 tons register, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, at 6s. 6d. ₩ quarter; subsequently reported resumed. For Hamburg a North German ship, of 787 tons register, with about 4,500 bbls. of Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d.; and a North German ship, of 830 tons register, hence with about 4,000 bbls. do., at about 5s. ₩ bbl. For the Continent direct, a British brig, of 360 tons register, with about 2,400 quarters Wheat, in ship's bags, at [illegible] ₩ quarter; a ship, now at Boston, with 4,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms; and a Dutch brig of 192 tons register, hence, with about 8,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags on private terms. For Antwerp, [illegible] bushels Wheat at 16d. ₩ bushel; also a British ship of 1,127 tons register, (now at New-Bedford,) reported with 7,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on terms not made public. For Havre or Dunkirk, an American schooner of 480 tons register, with general cargo, reported at $1,375. For Stettin, an American bark, of 350 tons register, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, reported, on private terms. For the German Baltic, a British brig of 281 tons register, (now at Gottenburg,) with 1,800 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 9d. ₩ bbl. For Trieste, an American bark, of 346 tons register, with equal to about 2,100 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 6d. ₩ bbl. For the West Indies, a British brig of 194 tons, and an American brig, of 251 tons register, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Eastern ports, an American brig, of 279 tons register, another of 250 tons, another of 155 tons, another of 197 tons, another of 237 tons, and another of 315 tons register, all with Coal, from Philadelphia, on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, 1871.

No quotations in Beef Cattle. A fair trade in Milch Cows from $45 ⊕ $75 ₩ head. Sheep steady from 5½c. ⊕ 6½c. ₩ lb. Lambs have improved in quality and advanced in price since our last quotations; range of prices, 7c. ⊕ 8½c. ₩ lb. Veals brisk from 7c. ⊕ 9½c. ₩ lb. Live Hogs, average weight 210 lbs. ₩ head, sold this forenoon at 5½c. ₩ lb. Trade fair.

SALES TODAY.

Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market: J. KERST sold 8 Lambs, weight 560 lbs., at 7½c. ₩ lb.; 6 Sheep, weight 500 lbs., at 5c. ₩ lb.; 38 Sheep, weight 4,440 lbs., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 12 Sheep, weight 990 lbs., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 105 Sheep, weight 9,880 lbs., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 100 Sheep, weight 8,300 lbs., at 5½c. ₩ lb. HUME & MELCOTT sold 3 Veals, weight 1,000 lbs., at 9½c. ₩ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 180 lbs., at 7c. ₩ lb.; 38 Lambs, weight 940 lbs., at 8¼c. ₩ lb.; 77 Lambs, weight 3,760 lbs., at 7¾c. ₩ lb.; 60 Sheep, selected stock, shipped on private terms; 85 Sheep, weight 7,170 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 19 Lambs, weight 1,280 lbs., at 7¼c. ₩ lb.; 37 Sheep, weight 4,300 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 1 Sheep, weight 115 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 55 Sheep, weight 5,385 lbs., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 162 Sheep, average weight 81 lbs. ₩ head, at 5⅛c. ₩ lb.; 109 Sheep, average weight 80 lbs. ₩ head, at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 127 Sheep, average weight 73¾ lbs. ₩ head, at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 120 Lambs, average weight 65 lbs. ₩ head, at 7¾c. ₩ lb.; 117 Lambs, average weight 60 lbs. ₩ head, at 7⅛c. ₩ lb.; 48 Sheep, average weight 100 lbs. ₩ head, at 6c. ₩ lb. Weekly report of above firm for week ending Aug. 15, 1871: 7,045 Sheep and Lambs; average price of Sheep, $4 15 ₩ head; average price of Lambs, $4 50 ₩ head.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Aug. 14, 1871: 2,222 head of horned Cattle, 1,250 Sheep, 5 Cows, 100 Veals, 125 Horses. Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Yards for week ending Aug. 16, 1871: 10,440 Hogs, 9,678 Sheep and Lambs. Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Yards for yesterday and today: 3,204 Sheep and Lambs, 41 Cows, 15 head of horned Cattle, 136 Veals.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 16.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,500 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 75 for White; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 1 car No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 30; 1 car old No. 1 Red Winter at $1 38. CORN firm; sales 4,000 bushels, in lots, at 61c.; 2,000 bushels at 60c.; 1 car high Mixed at 62c. OATS quiet. PEAS dull; sales 730 bushels Canada at $1, free. CORN-MEAL, $1 40 for bolted; $1 35 for unbolted, ₩ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20 ⊕ $21; Shipstuffs, $24 ⊕ $25; Middlings, $30 ₩ ton. HIGHWINES, 93c. ⊕ 93½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson; $4 50 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 45c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS—By Lake, 20,000 bushels Corn, 744,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS—By Canal, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 2,035,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; Superfine Winter, $4; Extra Winter, $4 70 ⊕ $4 90; Double Extra, $4 75 ⊕ $5. WHEAT firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 10; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 25. CORN dull and a shade lower; No. 2 Mixed, sacked, 45c. OATS dull and unchanged; No. 2, in elevator, 30c. ⊕ 30½c.; Mixed, sacked, 37c. ⊕ 38c. BARLEY quiet; 70c. for Iowa Spring; 90c. for Minnesota Spring. RYE steady; 57c. ⊕ 58c. WHISKY higher; 90c. TOBACCO quiet. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK quiet; jobbing lots sold at $13. Dry-salted MEATS—Round lots of loose sold at 6¾c. for Clear Sides. BACON—Jobbing and order demand; sales, Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c. ⊕ 8c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. ⊕ 8¼c. LARD nominal. Live HOGS steady at $4 ⊕ $4 25. CATTLE firmer; Texans, $1 50 ⊕ $3 50; Natives, $3 ⊕ $5 50. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, and 1,500 bushels Rye.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged; sales at $5 40 ⊕ $5 65. WHEAT steady, with a moderate demand; sales at $1 12 ⊕ $1 15. CORN dull and drooping; Ear, 50c. RYE steady, with a moderate demand at 65c. ⊕ 70c. OATS steady, with a moderate demand at 30c. ⊕ 38c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. PORK dull; nominally $12 75; $12 50 asked. LARD dull and unchanged; sales at 9¼c. ⊕ 9½c. Bulk MEATS dull and drooping; sales of Shoulders at 4½c. ₩ lb.; Rough Sides offered 5¾c. ⊕ 6c. BACON dull and drooping; sales of Shoulders at 6c. ⊕ 6¼c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. ⊕ 7⅞c., closing at inside price. Live HOGS dull and unchanged. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. WHISKY in fair demand at 89c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—Quercitron BARK—No. 1 steady at $35. FLOUR dull and weak; Extra Family, $6 25 ⊕ $7 for Spring Wheat; $6 50 ⊕ $7 for Indiana and Ohio; $6 62½ ⊕ $6 75 for State, and $7 ⊕ $9 for fancy lots. WHEAT firm; new Red Western at $1 48 ⊕ $1 50; Amber, $1 52. RYE steady at 76c. CORN held firmly; Yellow at 69c. ⊕ 70c.; Mixed, 65c. OATS steady; demand at 46c. ⊕ 47c. COFFEE—Advancing tendency. SUGAR—Steady demand; fair to good Refining at 9½c. ⊕ 9⅜c. Molasses very quiet; Clayed Cuba, 28c. ⊕ 30c.; Muscovado, 32c. ⊕ 35c.; New-Orleans, 45c. ⊕ 60c. PETROLEUM weak; Crude, 17¼c.; Refined, 24¼c. ⊕ 24½c. WHISKY dull; Western, in iron, at 93½c.

BUFFALO, Aug. 16.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,500 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 42,000 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 114,000 bushels; Corn, 178,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels. RAIL SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm; Wheat 10c., Corn 10c., Oats 7c., to New-York. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT very dull and heavy; sales 3,000 bushels No. 2 Spring at $1 18. CORN dull, heavy and lower; sales 60,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 53c. OATS dull; sales of two lots at 38c. ⊕ 39c. RYE neglected and scarce. SEEDS inactive. PORK and LARD dull and unchanged. HIGHWINES nominally 92c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 16.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 16½c. ⊕ 17c.; net receipts, 303 bales; gross, 684 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,530 bales; coastwise, 236 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 23,366 bales. FLOUR dull and lower; Double Extra, $6 25; Treble Extra, $6 50. CORN quiet; Mixed, 68c. ⊕ 70c.; White, 70c. OATS firm at 49c. ⊕ 50c. HAY firm at $26. BRAN firm at $1 15. PORK dull; nominally $14 25 ⊕ $14 50. BACON weak; Shoulders, 7½c.; Sides, 9¼c. ⊕ 9⅜c. LARD unchanged. SUGAR—Prime, 11¼c. ⊕ 11½c.; Choice, 12¼c. WHISKY dull. COFFEE quiet at 14½c. ⊕ 15¾c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 122¾; New-York Sight, ¼ ₩ cent. premium. GOLD, 112.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 16.—WHEAT—No. 2 Amber, $1 37 ⊕ $1 40; No. 1 Amber, $1 40 ⊕ $1 42; Extra Amber Western, $1 45; No. 2 White, $1 50 ⊕ $1 60; No. 1 do., $1 60 ⊕ $1 62. RYE—Little offering; sales at 70c. CORN quiet and dull at 69c. BARLEY dull; sales, 1 car New No. 1 six-rowed State at 91c., and 1 car No. 2 do. at 87½c. BARLEY-MALT held at $1 10 ⊕ $1 15 for Country two-rowed, and $1 15 ⊕ $1 20 for six-rowed City made; $1 10 ⊕ $1 15 for two-rowed, and $1 25 ⊕ $1 35 for six-rowed; Canada West, $1 25 ⊕ $1 40. OATS—Market tending downward; sales at 50c. for New Western and State; 53c. ⊕ 58c. for Old State.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 18½c. ⊕ 18⅝c.; net receipts, 29 bales; gross, 245 bales; exports, coastwise, 210 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4,195 bales. FLOUR dull, but steady. WHEAT firm; common to fair Red, $1 15 ⊕ $1 35; Ohio and Indiana dull at $1 38 ⊕ $1 40. CORN firm; White Southern, 70c. ⊕ 75c.; Mixed Western dull at 65c. ⊕ 66c. OATS dull at 45c. ⊕ 50c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY—Small sales at 94c. ⊕ 94½c.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 16.—TOBACCO—Sales, 210 hhds; Lugs, $6 75 ⊕ $7 75; common to medium Leaf, $7 75 ⊕ $9 75; good to fine Leaf, $12 ⊕ $15. FLOUR steady; very quiet; Extra Family, $5 25. WHEAT quiet; $1 10 ⊕ $1 15 on arrival. Nothing doing in other Grains; unchanged prices. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK held at $13 on orders. BACON—Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. HAMS unchanged. LARD unchanged. WHISKY steady at 88c.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 16.—FLOUR dull and drooping at $4 50 ⊕ $7 50. CORN; demand light; holders firm at 61c. OATS in good demand, 42½c. ⊕ 45c. PORK nominal. LARD nominal. BACON dull and a shade lower; Shoulders, 6¼c. ⊕ 6½c.; Clear Sides, 8c. ⊕ 8½c.

DETROIT, Aug. 16.—WHEAT steady with moderate demand; declined 1c.; $1 22½ ⊕ $1 25; Extra, $1 34; No. 1 White, $1 28. CORN and OATS quiet and unchanged.

MOBILE, Aug. 16.—COTTON in good demand; Middling, 17¼c.; net receipts, 61 bales; exports, coastwise, 26 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 4,654 bales.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 16.—COTTON unsettled and nominal; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 15 bales; stock, 629 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 16.—COTTON dull; Middling, 16½c.; net receipts, 84 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 2,055 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 16.—COTTON dull; Middling, 17c. ⊕ 17¼c.; net receipts, 99 bales; exports, coastwise, 285 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 4,779 bales.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 19½c.; net receipts, 62 bales; gross, 2,401 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 16.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 16¾c. ⊕ 17c.; sales, 80 bales; receipts, 24 bales.

NORFOLK, Aug. 16.—COTTON dull; Middling, 16¾c.; net receipts, 126 bales; exports, coastwise, 169 bales; stock, 483 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 16.—COTTON dull; Middling, 16¾c.; net receipts, 21 bales; stock, 10,469 bales.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 16.—COTTON a shade higher; Middling, 18¼c.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 16.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 17c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 16—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for money, and 93¼ for the account. American Securities firm. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 93¼; 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 92¼; 10-40s, 91¼.

1½ P. M.—United States 10-40 Bonds, 91¼, ex-interest.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for money, and 93¼ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 93¼; 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 92¼; 10-40s, 91, ex-interest.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Rentes, 56f. 37c.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 16—Evening.—United States 5-20 Bonds closed at 96⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened a shade firmer; Middling Uplands, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

2 P. M.—COTTON—The market is steadier; Middling Uplands, 9¼d. ⊕ 9⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜d. ⊕ 9½d.; the sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. PROVISIONS—Lard, 46s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed steady; Middling Uplands, 9¼d. ⊕ 9⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜d. ⊕ 9½d.; the sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 12s. 3d. ₩ cental for Red Winter. Corn, 30s. ₩ quarter.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 17, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER. Broadway, corner 13th-st. BLUE BEARD. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Lotta Mira and Mr. Harry Beckett.

BOOTH'S THEATER. 23d-st., corner of 6th-av. LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Miss Lotta, and Messrs. Raymond and Fossberg.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner 30th-st. DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATER, BROOKLYN. Fulton-st., opposite City Hall. UNDER THE WILLOWS. Leading characters by Miss Annie Waite and Mr. W. H. Leake.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. 7th-av., corner 59th-st. SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

TERRACE GARDEN. 58th-st., near 3d-av. JULLIEN CONCERT and SUMMER NIGHT FESTIVAL.

BROOKLYN RINK. Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av. SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERTS. Under the direction of Mr. Carl Bergmann.

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City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 75 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 31 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 5 Astor-place. At same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the NEW-YORK TIMES by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A rumor prevails in Paris that the "Right" in the Assembly had offered the Presidency of France to the Duc D'AUMALE and that he had refused it. The report of negotiations for evacuating France is admitted by the Berlin *Provincial Correspondence* to be true, but that journal adds that the provoking tone of the French Press endangers peace. If the early payments of the indemnity are made, and nothing occurs to disturb the present peaceful relations, evacuation will soon begin. A Paris dispatch says difficulties have arisen at Berlin in respect to the evacuation, and the French Government has in consequence refused to admit Alsatian produce to the French markets until the German troops leave the soil of France. In the Assembly, Tuesday, M. RIVET submitted a proposition that the President communicate with the Assembly by means of messages.

The meeting of the German Emperors at Gastein is regarded in London as a pledge of peace. The French appear to regard it with indifference, but speak of an alliance between France and Russia. The Czar has informed the French Ambassador that he has no alliance with Germany. A Ministerial crisis is imminent in Bavaria.

On the 14th inst., in Konigsberg, Prussia, sixty-two persons were attacked with cholera, twenty-two of whom died.

The British Parliament is rapidly closing up the business of the session. The miners' strike in South Wales is virtually ended. The exposures of the frauds in the New-York City Government were the subject of editorials in most of the London journals yesterday. The trial of DOBSON, an American, charged with scuttling an English ship, resulted in the conviction of the accused. An immense meeting was held at Dundalk, Ireland, on Tuesday evening, in favor of home rule. Fully 10,000 persons were present. The Scott centenary was celebrated at Belfast by a banquet, at which Lord DUFFERIN presided.

GENERAL.

The celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Bennington yesterday, was the most spirited ever known in Bennington, Vt. The weather was fine and 15,000 persons participated in the affair. SETH B. HUNT was President of the day, and Capt. S. H. SHIELDS Grand Marshal. The orator of the day was J. K. HERBERT, of New-York. The procession was two miles long.

The official returns from eighty-three counties in North Carolina show a majority of 10,381, against a Constitutional Convention. There are seven counties to be heard from, which will reduce the majority to about 9,400.

Baron DECAMIN, who claims to be an Ex-Catholic priest, attempted to speak in Ogdensburg on Tuesday night, in denunciation of Catholicism; but offense was taken by the Roman Catholics, and he was violently assaulted and the meeting broken up. He was removed in a carriage guarded by Police. He engaged a hall to speak again last night, but it was afterward refused to him.

DYER PANGBURN, a laborer, aged sixty-four years, killed his wife, NANCY PANGBURN, aged forty-four, with a potato-masher on Monday night, in his house at East Frankfort, N. Y. After killing her he went to his barn near by and hung himself. Mrs. PANGBURN was a widow, and she married PANGBURN last September. PANGBURN had served a term in the Auburn Prison for bigamy.

Mr. VINCENT COLYER reports to the Interior Department that the Apaches are rapidly coming in. Twelve hundred have reached Canudos de los Alamos, and five hundred are at Fort Stanton. COCHISE, their principal Chief, has also been heard from. Runners are out to warn the Apaches that if they want peace they must come to the reservation designated. Additional evidence has reached the military authorities in Texas that the presence of a part of the Kickapoos in Mexico is encouraged by the Mexicans, as it affords a cloak for raids across the Rio Grande to steal the cattle of American rancheros. Gen. REYNOLDS says the depredations can only be stopped by pursuing the marauders into Mexico with troops accompanied by the owners of the stolen property.

Speaker BLAINE was serenaded at the Grand Union Hotel, in Saratoga, last night, and in response made a stirring address, in which he reviewed and compared the acts of the Republican and Democratic Parties.

The claim of WILLIAM E. BARRON, involving the New-Almaden Quicksilver mines of California, claimed under a Mexican grant made prior to the cession of the territory to the United States, has been dismissed by the Joint Commission of Mexico and the United States, the claimant failing to prove Mexican citizenship.

The Prospect in California.

On the 5th of September, two weeks from Tuesday next, the first of the Fall elections will be held in California, where a Governor and State officers are to be elected for four years, together with three members of Congress, and a Legislature on which will devolve the duty of electing a United States Senator, in place of Mr. COLE. It is, therefore, among the most important of the State elections to be held this year, and it is gratifying to be assured that the prospects are most hopeful for a Republican victory. The Republican nominee, Mr. NEWTON BOOTH, is a candidate of whom any party might be proud. Although he has not hitherto mingled in the politics of California, as an office-holder, or candidate for office, yet he has been from the first an earnest, active Republican, and is universally esteemed as among the most intelligent and honorable representatives of the business energy and enterprise of the Golden State. He is, moreover, a man of rare culture and statesmanlike views of public affairs. A speech delivered by him at a ratification meeting in San Francisco exhibits a power of eloquence, a force of logic, and an aptness of illustration and argument that would do credit to the most gifted orators in the country.

The Democracy, on the other hand, have got for a candidate the present incumbent, Gov. HAIGHT, whose greatest achievement during his term of four years has been that he has managed to disgust the best portion of his own party and, at the same time, to secure his own renomination. HAIGHT is a politician of the OAKEY HALL stripe. He is a renegade Republican who went over to the Democracy to get an office, thinking he was not properly appreciated by the Republicans, whereas the fact was he was too well appreciated. He presents this further analogy to Mayor HALL, that the Democracy soon got enough of him and now wish he was back again. HAIGHT is possessed of the same unscrupulous ambition as our Mayor, and exhibits the same lack of judgment and common sense. For example, he deserted the Republican Party on a pretext which subsequently proved to be the most sensible and popular act in the history of the party, viz., the Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN. HAIGHT pretended to think the measure was "unconstitutional," and as the Secessionist Democracy of California were nursing the constitution very tenderly about that time, they immediately took him in as an expounder of that instrument. They have had an experience of four years with him as Governor, and, as might have been expected, one of their leading charges against him now is that he has repeatedly violated the constitution of the State. Judge BOTTS, one of the oldest Democrats of California, and a man who took a leading part in framing the constitution of that State, has published a letter in which he gives seven reasons why HAIGHT ought not to be re-elected. As they will apply with equal pertinency to most of the candidates whom the Democrats hereabouts are in the habit of putting in nomination, we give them in full. They are as follows:

1. His political views are crude and fluctuating. 2. He is disingenuous and unreliable. 3. He is a deliberate violator of the constitution he has sworn to support. 4. He halts between God and Mammon, and tries to serve both. 5. He gives aid and comfort to the Radical Party. 6. He is the jumping-jack of politicians and has rendered himself a butt for the ridicule of our political opponents. 7. His course has a tendency to shove from the Democratic platform some of the best Democrats in the Union.

Ohio Democracy and Repudiation.

Two months since, when we pointed out that the Ohio Democrats had declared in favor of repudiation, the charge was not only denied by the Democratic Press of the East, but the financial article of the Ohio platform was sneered at. But the Ohio Democrats neither ignore that article, nor hesitate to give it the broadest construction. On the 11th of this month, THOMAS EWING, a leader of high standing, made a speech at Columbus, which he devoted in large part to the question of finance, and to the explanation and advocacy of the Ohio doctrine on that subject. The entire address was exclusively occupied with national questions, of which finance was the most prominent. It is evidently the purpose of Western Democratic leaders to make that issue a very important one in the approaching Presidential canvass.

Mr. EWING believes that every element in our financial situation is bad, except that of the legal-tender notes. He denounces the gold interest of the national bonds; he bitterly condemns the intention to pay these bonds in gold; he is opposed to the reduction of the debt, and he is specially opposed to the national banks. He declares that the Ohio proposition is intended to do away with all these, and to build upon their ruins a purely Democratic financial scheme. Of course, he promises great things to all parties from this scheme. It is to reduce interest, make money plentiful, revive business, and be particularly beneficent to that "debtor class" for which Mr. EWING, in common with all Democratic orators, has great tenderness. We will allow Mr. EWING to describe in his own words, what this Democratic scheme is, and we invite for it the attention of Democrats themselves. "We propose," says Mr. EWING, "that the General Government shall furnish all the money of the people, in an issue which shall be a legal tender equally with coin, for all public and private debts whatsoever, except where the contract expressly calls for specie, and *with it redeem the Five-twenty bonds*; and, to prevent an undue expansion (!) of the currency, issue a three per cent. bond, which shall be exchangeable at par for legal tenders at any time, and into which the legal tenders may, at the option of the holders, at any time be converted."

The palpable folly of this kind of talk almost renders it superfluous to reply to it. If it were merely the speculations of THOMAS EWING, politician and stump orator, we should not take the trouble to refer to it. But Mr. EWING speaks for the Ohio Democracy. The Ohio Democracy represents, in its tendencies, the Democracy of the West. The language we have quoted is that of a great section of a party which asks to be intrusted with the National Government. Not even its amazing stupidity, therefore, can justify anyone in treating it with silence.

It will be seen that the Democracy propose unlimited paper money. It is true they suggest a fanciful qualification in the shape of a three per cent. bond. But a bond payable in paper, and bearing interest in paper at three per cent., would have no more effect in checking boundless issues of paper currency, were the power to make them once recognized, than Mrs. Partington's broom had upon the Atlantic. It would be the merest shadow of protection. In point of fact, the Democracy propose an unlimited amount of irredeemable paper currency. Now history shows that paper money has always been a blight on commercial prosperity, ruinous to industry, destructive to morals, and fruitful of monstrous social evils, just in proportion as it has been irredeemable. The difficulty or doubtfulness of its being exchangeable for coin has been the exact measure of the injury it has worked. The Democratic leaders care nothing for these facts. They are unwilling to read, or unable to understand them. Doubtless some are sincere in their belief, that the panacea they propose is really capable of curing poverty. There have been such fools in all ages. But others know perfectly well the dangers they are so gaily courting. Many of the Democratic leaders see clearly enough that disaster and demoralization are the sure and fatal consequences which wait upon irredeemable paper money. But these are willing to tamper with the folly of the weak and ignorant multitude. They are ready to betray those who appeal for help in the struggle of life, which unquestionably is harder than it was ten years ago, by delusive measures which would make the struggle infinitely harder yet. To those who find it difficult to meet their honest debts, they promise to wipe out those debts with a flood of national promises to pay. But they conceal the fact that in doing this they would wipe out also the value of all property, and that while honest men would gain nothing, but lose all, unprincipled sharpers would reap rapid fortunes, and the burden of public dues would go on increasing until it was either discharged by a painful reversal of their policy, or shamelessly repudiated.

The Labor Convention that met in St. Louis the other day adopted some resolutions looking toward a scheme somewhat resembling this wild cat one of the Ohio Democrats. Doubtless the Democratic orators and papers will do their worst to persuade the working men that this resemblance is a claim upon the confidence of those who earn their living in wages. This would be the most shameful demagogism. There is no class that would suffer as much, or so soon, by such schemes, or whose sufferings it would be so difficult to remedy. Wages would rise less rapidly than anything else, would consequently furnish less to live upon than the revenue of any other class, and when the crash came, as it would inevitably come, wages would fall much sooner than bread, or clothing, or coal. To laboring men, therefore, this Democratic doctrine is a particularly cruel snare.

The Central Park, and How It Fell Into the Hands of the Ring.

The recent revelations respecting the finances of our City show how necessary it seemed to the Tammany leaders to find some pretext for legislation which would perpetuate their control of the affairs of the City Government, not only as against the Republicans, but against the Democrats, among whom existed a wide-spread discontent. The impudent tyranny of the politicians who controlled Tammany Hall had already consolidated an opposition which had the power to overthrow them, and this opposition manifested itself immediately upon the assembling of the Legislature of 1870. The cry of a new charter was started in the expectation that one might be passed which would prolong the tenure of Tammany's power. A charter was proposed by the Tammany men; but the Young Democracy at once dispelled these fond hopes by defeating it. It was then that SWEENY, true to his cowardly instincts, took himself away from Albany in confusion and fright, leaving general dismay in his rear. Soon, however, the idea of buying a charter through got possession of the minds of the magnates, and negotiations were promptly set on foot. There were a few indignant protests against the scheme uttered by such high-toned Democrats as SAMUEL J. TILDEN and others of his character; but they were without effect, for TWEED and SWEENY had the voters already bought up. Of all the Republican Senators, Senator THAYER alone is on record as voting against it.

It was for a long time doubted whether it could be possible that the Senate would ever consent to put the Central Park under the control of the City Ring. Public meetings exclaimed against such an outrage, and a large deputation of influential citizens was sent to Albany to bear the people's protests. Arriving at Albany, these gentlemen received from TWEED and SWEENY full assurances that the Park Commission should be retained under the new charter, and that no essential change should be made in its *personnel*. Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS was prolific of promises in the same direction. There seemed to be no one really in favor of touching the Park Commissioners. But it subsequently appeared that Mr. TOM FIELDS, Mr. HENRY HILTON, and Mr. PETER B. SWEENY were the chief agents in foisting this obnoxious feature into the charter. HILTON was lobbying in opposition to the underground railroad, or any railroad in Broadway. HILTON had only just before this been endeavoring to establish his own character by calling TWEED and SWEENY all the hard names they deserved, and had even threatened to resign from the Manhattan Club if TWEED were elected into it. But he was suddenly caught in the toils of SWEENY, who required what influence Mr. HILTON's name might lend to secure the passage of the charter. First came whispers that Mr. STEWART had broken with GRANT, and was against his renomination; then that HILTON was to have a profitable relation to Central Park, and that thereafter SWEENY and HILTON were to form a happy family. From this time HILTON had to serve with equal subserviency two masters instead of one.

Mr. TOM FIELDS had been disappointed in the scheme of getting an allowance of $40,000 upon which he had set his heart, and HILTON had been sounded sufficiently to satisfy SWEENY of his being the right man (for him) in any place where he might be put. And by this precious trio was perpetrated that outrageous act, which insulted public sentiment by interfering with and practically destroying the Central Park Commission, whose record was unstained, and whose noble services were appreciated by every man, woman, and child in New-York. The Senate, with but few exceptions, (among whom it is pleasant to recognise Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY,) agreed to a bill which involved the removal of the Commissioners, and so, in spite of those liberal assurances from SWEENY, SANDS & Co., the iniquity was completed. Plainly stated, then, Messrs. TWEED and SWEENY, by means peculiarly their own, succeeded in getting this hateful feature into the new charter. And the capital contributed by HILTON, after all, was only the acquaintance he had gained with certain respectable Senators, through his lobby services against the railroad projects opposed by his employer.

The charter passed. It gave A. OAKEY HALL the appointment of about forty heads of Departments, and, among them, of five members of the Department of Parks. Only about ten days' more official life was given to the Park Commissioners, and then they ceased to be. The new Department of Parks made its entry upon the stage, and took possession of a work for which its members were utterly unfitted, as will be shown with reasonable clearness when we come to consider who they were, and by whom they were appointed. This duty we shall endeavor to perform.

A Jury Among Ten Thousand.

The eleven jurors who have just fixed the responsibility of the *Westfield* explosion upon the Staten Island Ferry Company and their servants, have merited the title of public benefactors. There can be no question that the inconsequent and meaningless verdicts hitherto brought in under similar circumstances, by Coroners' juries have helped to make railroad and steamboat companies grossly negligent of the proper precautions for guarding the safety of human life. It is not too much to say that the emphasis with which Coroner KEENAN's jury declare the criminal negligence of the Company in failing to employ competent servants will prove equivalent to the safety of hundreds of human lives. DAVY has earned immortality by the invention of the miner's safety-lamp. The eleven men who signed a verdict which opens up a new era of security to the traveling public, deserve to be held in lasting honor. Here are their names: John Foley, Jas. Regan, John L. Peters, Henry McKee, George D. Mitchell, Ed. Shipman, Wm. Thompson, John Thompson, L. H. Allen, John J. Foley.

It will be a new sensation to the entire class of directors and managers throughout the country to find that the sacrifice of public safety to cheapness and corporate selfishness, will cause them to be dealt with like any other criminals. Our statutes fail to provide penalties severe enough for the class of offenses to which the *Westfield* slaughter belongs. It is something to have it at least recognized that statutes do exist for the purpose of punishing public carriers whose parsimony or carelessness causes a waste of human life. Hitherto it has been rather cheaper to mangle a number of human beings than to damage sundry packages of merchandise. At length, we have a body of directors and officials who assumed a responsibility which they failed to discharge, fairly committed to await the judgment of their peers whether or not they should be criminally indicted for the offense. Whatever may be the action of the Grand Jury, much has already been gained, in the decisive verdict of the Coroner's jury in showing at once the path which other investigating bodies ought to follow, and in clearing the way for just claims for damages on the part of those injured by the disaster, and of the survivors of those sacrificed by it.

Some More Respectable Citizens.

Tammany Hall has been again "sustained." Last week we published the fact that the "Richard B. Connolly Association" of the Twenty-first Ward had pronounced the record of the authorities "all right." That Association was chiefly made up of stipendiaries of one of the men under public impeachment. On Monday the Ring papers announced that a similar indorsement had been spontaneously given by the "Bernard O'Neill Association," also of the Twenty-first Ward. This association is of the same kidney. Mr. O'NEILL—"BARNEY" his followers call him—is an Alderman, keeps a rum-hole on Second-avenue, and has another on Third-avenue. He is a political partner of CONNOLLY's. R. C. BEAMISH, the President of the Association, is one of the many clerks of the Supreme Court, gets his living from CONNOLLY, and is a relative of that honorable functionary. HUGH F. FARRELL also holds a sinecure from Slippery Dick. He is Vice-President of the Association. PATRICK FANON, "Sergeant-at-Arms," is a brother sinecurist. The other officers of this highly respectable body are more clerks, but are equally politicians by trade, and dependent on "Slippery Dick" for bread and butter and liquor. This precious collection of loafers "declare that Hon. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY has never, in the whole course of his official life, been guilty of one single act to which the citizens of this great Metropolis could take exception." This declaration, the *World* says, "condemns the Chamber of Commerce." It is certainly opposed to it. CONNOLLY ought to be proud of the contrast. With such apologists as the *World* and the Barney O'Neill Association, what more could he ask?

Official Report on Fire Insurance.

The report of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, concerning the Fire Insurance Companies doing business in this State, has at length made its appearance. The delay is ascribed to the fire which destroyed WEED, PARSONS & CO.'s printing establishment. But for this accident, we are told, the report would have been issued before the 1st of May. What is now published is really a record of the transactions of the department from Jan. 1, 1870, to June 26, 1871. Unlike the life report, it supplies considerable information, and collates the figures returned by the companies in a systematic and comprehensive manner.

The number of companies reported upon is 197, of which 123 are New-York corporations, and seventy-four were chartered by other States and countries. Of these latter, seven are foreign companies, whose returns do not appear in the several tables forming a part of the published portion of the report. The results of the business of 1870 may be concisely stated thus: Premiums received by New-York fire companies, $20,064,153; losses, $11,119,208; premiums received by other State companies, $17,173,469; losses, $10,750,132. An interesting table is given showing the premiums and losses of these companies during the eleven years. From this table we learn that the aggregate premium receipts of all the companies in these eleven years were $288,149,289, and the losses $169,041,421. This would give sixty per cent. as the average ratio borne by the losses to the premiums, which confirms the generally received tradition among underwriters that sixty cents of every dollar received is predestined to fall into the fire. The figures last mentioned represent the entire business of all these companies over the entire country, and, therefore, this law of average is laid down as governing all sections taken as one field of insurance operations. Of course some companies have been less fortunate than others. For instance, seven companies lost an amount exceeding all the premiums they took in last year; nine lost nine-tenths of their premiums; eleven, eighty-five per cent.; twenty-two, seventy-five per cent.; twenty-three, sixty-two per cent.; thirty-one, fifty-five per cent.; twelve, forty-five per cent.; twenty-two, thirty-five per cent.; twenty-four, about twenty-five per cent., and seven only about twelve per cent. The inference is that forty-nine companies were largely out of pocket by the year's business, twenty-three came out about even, and the rest (ninety-six in number, mainly New-York companies,) really made money in 1870.

The report refers to the failure of the Home of New-Haven, the United States of Baltimore, and the Commonwealth of New-York, in very plain terms. Reference is made to sundry examinations made during the year, but "it is deemed unnecessary" to give any details of these investigations. The report closes with a correspondence, drawn out by some severe strictures made by the Auditor of Ohio upon the amount charged by Commissioners sent out to that State by the New-York Department, to examine certain Ohio companies. In this discussion the Superintendent has the best of the argument, and very effectually disposes of the Ohio official. Upon the whole, the report gives a favorable view of insurance matters in our State.

MINOR TOPICS.

The New-York *Tribune* complains that at the last election the Eleventh District of the City "was deliberately made over to the enemy." It goes on to say that if the Republicans "permit thieves and corruptionists to put themselves up as Republican candidates, they will be beaten, and deservedly beaten." "Thieves and Corruptionists" is much stronger language than we can possibly approve of—we entreat the *Tribune* not to indulge in such a profusion of epithets. But the statement it makes about the Eleventh District is inconsistent with its advice to voters to defeat unworthy candidates. Mr. JOHN V. GRIDLEY was the candidate in that district, and he was essentially a "Tammany Hall" man; he was defeated, and the *Tribune*, as we understand it, advises the electors to defeat every man like him, while reproaching the voters of the Eleventh District for turning their backs on Mr. GRIDLEY. The example and the precept somehow will not stand together.

It is announced, with considerable flourish of trumpets, that Gov. WARMOTH and two dozen of his friends are coming to Washington to demand from the Administration the dismissal of the Government officials at New-Orleans. If those officials have deserved condemnation from the President, it would be well to apply it as soon as a proper investigation can be made, and before the Warmoth delegation appears. It would then have reference entirely to their conduct on the 9th, and not at all to the quarrel in Louisiana, in which both parties are seeking to involve the Administration.

In the course of the argument yesterday before Judge SUTHERLAND, on J. B. CORNELL's application for a mandamus to compel payment of an outstanding account for the iron-work on the new Court-house, a highly suggestive affidavit was produced from Controller CONNOLLY. In this document the Controller states "all moneys paid out by him from appropriations made for the building of the new Court-house, were paid out by him only in due conformity with the provisions of law as he was advised thereof." We should think that CONNOLLY would hardly be able to satisfy any Court with a defense like this. We may emphatically assure him that nothing of this kind will hoodwink the public. Nobody ever said that the amount of his payments had not been authorized by statute. But even he has surely not the impudence to pretend that the moment the Legislature puts money in his hand he can do with it as he pleases. Unless people are prepared to concede this, there can be but one demand made to CONNOLLY in reply to all such evasions. Where did the money go? Was it drawn on account of men of straw, like SMITH and HENNESSY, for work and materials that were never furnished, and straightway transferred to the pockets of yourself and your confederates? Or was it drawn in favor of men who magnified their bills twenty or fifty fold, so that they might enrich themselves and you at the public expense? If not, then where are your tradesmen, and where are their bills, and where are the articles charged for? Let us have your accomplices in the witness-box and your books into Court. The former have sworn to false accounts already, and may do so again, while the others may be mutilated and doctored. But we can at least indict the witnesses for perjury, and we shall, in spite of yourself, be able to convict you, in one way or other from the books.

The *Express* has an "arithmetic man" who rivals the one of the *World*. He has made the discovery that "each tick of the clock for the last ten years has added $6 28 to our national debt, and every time the second hand has made a complete revolution, $426 80 have accumulated to that already heavy incubus." Here is a sedative to this alarming statement: Since Gen. GRANT was elected President, every tick of the clock has taken away $2 22 of the national debt, and every time the second hand has made a revolution $133 20 has been taken off from that rapidly melting incubus. If the *Express* man is fond of this kind of figuring, perhaps he will tell us how much per second Tammany has expended to make the total for thirty-one months one hundred and fifteen millions.

Business men, who think that they are privileged to utter gold and silver coins by way of advertisement, may do well to study the case of two jewelers, named HERSHFIELD and MITCHELL, who were recently arrested at Leavenworth, Kansas, for this offense. In the course of the examination it was shown that they had coined quarter and half dollar gold pieces, some of original design, and others in imitation of the coins of the United States. Although there was no evidence of criminal intent, the United States Commissioner said that the law should be vindicated, and held the accused in the sum of $2,000 each to await the action of the Grand Jury. The following is one of the provisions of the act under which this prosecution has been commenced:

"If any person, except as authorized by law, shall hereafter make or cause to be made, or shall utter or pass, or attempt to utter or pass, any coins of gold or silver or other metal, or alloys of metals, intended for the use and purpose of current money, whether in the resemblance of coins of the United States or of foreign countries, or of original design, any person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding three thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the Court, according to the aggravation of the offense."

A story comes from the mining districts of California which savors somewhat of romance. Last Winter a Capt. COOK is said to have visited Chicago on business. While there, he was induced to attend a Spiritualist gathering, at which he was informed that, on returning home, by sinking a shaft in a certain direction he would find a rich four-foot ledge, and that this ledge, at a depth of twenty feet, would increase to twelve feet. The Captain, as the story goes, not having any faith in such revelations, paid no attention to it until one evening, at a dinner party, he was telling his "experience" to some friends, who were so much interested that they immediately went to work at the point indicated, and in a short time struck upon a vein which has proved to be of immense value. So far, it is said that the specimens taken from it assay as high as $15,000 per ton. Whether the story was invented to advertise a medium or a mining concern does not very clearly appear.

Widow WASHINGTON, of Charlestown, Va., who lobbied through the last Legislature a bill appropriating $20,000 for the purchase of some old "relics of Gen. WASHINGTON," which she claimed to be possessed of as a distant relative of the "Father of his Country," appears to have a good deal of difficulty in getting her money. The bill making the appropriation named Judge GROVER, JNO. L. PRUYN, and Mr. BREVOORT, a Regent of the University, as Commissioners, who were to examine the "relics" and decide both as to their value and the propriety of the State purchasing them. Mr. PRUYN and Mr. BREVOORT recommend the purchase, and have signed a certificate for the payment of the money; but Judge GROVER refuses to add his signature, and Controller NICHOLS declines to pay the money without it. ALEX. FREAR, who engineers the Assembly for Tammany Hall, and carried the bill through the lower house last Winter, has made two or three journeys to Albany to try and persuade the Controller to pay the money without Judge GROVER's signature, but NICHOLS is immovable. It is said that Tammany threatens to defeat his nomination for Controller this Fall unless he comes to the relief of the widow WASHINGTON, but NICHOLS thinks he can get the nomination without the aid of Tammany, and recommends that the Washington "relics" be purchased by private subscriptions from those who take so deep an interest in their owner.

An Irish mob in Ogdensburg, led by a railroad contractor, on Tuesday, broke up an audience assembled to hear a lecture from a man announcing himself as a converted Catholic priest. The evidence so far goes to show that he is not what he pretends to be, and that his lectures are neither instructive nor convincing. These facts would, without doubt, have secured him small audiences and general indifference. The Irish mob has succeeded in making a great excitement in his favor, and securing him sooner or later an extensive hearing. Such are the beauties of intolerance.

Fortunate Recovery of Lost Jewels.

A singular instance of good fortune in the recovery of lost property is stated by the Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette* to have recently occurred to Mrs. MOULTON, lately returned from Europe:

"Mrs. MOULTON, having made use of several cars, carriages, and of the Eastern Railway, to reach her destination on Friday last, found, upon her arrival that she had lost a valuable sapphire, surrounded with diamonds, which belonged to a bracelet that was the gift of a very distinguished person. She informed the superintendents of the depots of her loss, and also each of the officials of the roads she had passed over. But, under the circumstances, there seemed little hope of recovering her property. In less than a week, however, the ornament was returned. A note inclosing it came from Portsmouth, from Mr. JOHN SALTERS, saying that it was picked up in the Lynn Depot, and its owner learned from an advertisement in the Boston papers to whom it belonged. In the note a postscript was added that "no reward would be asked, and that none could be received by the finder."

LAKE GEORGE.

A Beautiful Summer Resort—Historical Interest—Natural Beauties—Crosby-Side—Amusements—Story of a Tea Island.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CROSBY-SIDE, LAKE GEORGE, Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1871.

What Lake Como is to Italy, or Lake Leman to Switzerland, or Windermere to England, Lake George is to America. A beautiful inland lake, walled in its deep basin by high, pine-clad mountains, its waters clear as crystal, with localities of historic interest all along its shores. Here a century ago the lilies of France displaced the white ensign of St. George; here the savage Indian violated the obligation of victory, and wreaked his vengeance upon unarmed captives; among these hills the cannon of MUNRO answered with their deep-mouthed thunder to the hissing shells of MONTCALM! So much for history. Fiction also has surrounded Lake George with scenes of thrilling interest. COOPER's magic pen placed the noble Leatherstocking, the fearless Chingachgook and the gallant Uncas, upon these waters and among these forests. David Gamut's pipe was echoed from mound to mound, and the mendacious Heyward was taught discretion upon the shore of "Horicon." Here, where the last of the Mohicans found the death he courted, the sons of the Lost Lenape weave baskets and fashion arrows for the race their ancestors sought to exterminate. A filthy, degenerate set of men from which even a COOPER could not create a *Cerf Agile*. Blessed with names enough to suffice the temper of a saint, these quiet waters lie still within their high land ramparts. The Iroquois called the lake Andiatarocte. Father IOGUES, who was, by the way, the first white man that ever saw Lake George, called it *Lac du Saint Sacrement*. Gen. JOHNSON christened it Lake George, in honor of His Brittanic Majesty; and COOPER styled it Lake Horicon, a name more expressive and more appropriate, perhaps, than any of the others. But the English name is the one by which it is best known, and bids fair to be its sole title forever henceforth.

Most tourists are familiar with the beauties of Lake George, and seldom omit to include a visit to its waters among their usual pleasure-trips. But to me it was *terra incognita*; a region oft heard about but never seen; an arcadia, according to enthusiastic friends; a spot more highly favored than the Scottish lakes or the Italian maggiore. So, like a true nomad, I listened till its praises were as familiar as the sound of knives and plates at dinner, and with its beauties pictured in colors that would have shamed a RUBENS, I started for this realm of bliss. Imagine my delight when, as the stage-coach swept around a mountain spur, the whole beauty of the place was presented before me. The light, wooded mountains, the little village nestling for shelter under the overhanging hill, and the beautiful lake, lying before me like a sheet of silver, studded with islands, and reflecting in its clear, placid surface the forests that line its banks. It is a wondrously beautiful spot, and the old thought comes back again: Why do Americans cross an ocean to find what lies hidden among their own mountains?

At the head of the lake, and built upon the spot where was the old Fort William Henry, stands the Grand Hotel, with a piazza that challenges competition. An immense building is this hotel, with well-kept grounds. A delightful place to watch the changing crowd that throngs about its hall and fills its corridors with ceaseless murmurings. And no two days the same. A hundred come at night and ninety leave on the morrow. And so it goes on daily, while stage after stage empties its load into the arms of frantic porters, and the little steamer brings its reinforcement each night, welcomed by the roar of cannon and "music by the band." But to my thinking I have found a more charming spot for rest and recreation.

On a point diagonally opposite the great caravansarie, buried amid the trees that shade it, and within a stone's throw of the water's edge, is "Crosby-side," a quiet, home-like place, as full during the season as a champagne bottle when first opened, and as comfortable as any such place can be. It is nice to be at a big hotel for a while; you have plenty of chances to cultivate all the cardinal virtues, and to practice the ordinary, if not ordinal, vices. But one tires of that soon, especially when a score of porters daily remind you of the length of your purse by brushing you down until you literally "shine;" when you find that warm victuals can only be procured by a system of wholesale bribery. So, if wise, you do as I do, seek a quieter place, and "scent the smoke of battle from afar."

"What do you do?" inquires some skeptic, and I answer briefly that you do nothing. And that is the beauty of the place. The poet GRAY is quoted as saying that his idea of heaven was "lying on a sofa, reading a new novel." You can get as much of that sort of thing as you like. You can build a castle of indolence and live in it. In short, you can attain perfection in the art of doing nothing, or you can be active and do everything. Fishing, rowing, sailing, riding, dancing, smoking, flirting, walking, climbing, bathing, eating, drinking, sleeping, or reading—what more could the most fastidious ask? Rowing is, after all, perhaps the most favorite amusement, and on a pleasant evening the Lake seems fairly alive with the boats flitting o'er its surface.

I have alluded to the fact that this lake is filled with islands. There are, I am told, just 365 of them, or one for each day of the year, certainly a singular coincidence, to say the least. The islands vary in size, from the diminutive dot to one containing many acres. Recluse Island, whereon dwells a Mr. WATTLES, is about ten miles distant from Caldwell, and this island is the one which in 1869 was reported to have suddenly disappeared from the lake. In another letter I may have more to say about these islands, for they all have some legend or other to give them interest. But I will close now with the story of "Tea Island," a beautiful islet about three-quarters of a mile from "Crosby-side," near the opposite shore. On this island stands a round Summer-house, the lower part of stone and the upper part of wood. Some three-score years ago or more, long before Lake George was the well-known spot it is, and when an antiquated, rickety, tumble-down inn was the nearest approach to the fort of which the place could boast, a party of ladies and gentlemen started from Ticonderoga on a trip through the lake. Its dimensions were then hardly known, and it was thought to be but a large pond. But as the day passed by and night began to cast its shadows o'er the lake, the party became anxious and tired and hungry, and eagerly scanned the shore in the hope of discovering some hospitable looking dwelling where they might pass the night. The shadows of night continued to fall with rapidity, and to make matters worse the wind began to rise and ruffle the placid surface. Wet, weary and hungry, they were getting ready for a watery grave, the ladies by arranging their garments becomingly, and the gentlemen by swearing at the weather, when all of a sudden they found themselves in a snug little haven formed in one side of this very island. They landed and began to look about them for something to eat. The party were in despair, when a paper package lying in a tin pan was found on the spot where the Summer-house now stands. The package had on it the following inscription:

"Let him who here this package finds,
Thank the stars above and read these lines,
Empty the dark substance, herein contained,
Into this pan, (by time and weather stained,)
Then pour on water 'till it reach the brim
Of the same pan which once was considered tin.
Then 'neath it kindle a good hot fire,
And you'll soon have ambrosial nectar or
I'm a liar."

These mysterious directions were implicitly followed, and a good, warm drink of tea soon restored the party to a comfortable condition. The next day the terminus of their journey was safely reached, and in remembrance of this little episode the island was called Tea Island, and the Summer-house erected by the grateful survivors, and every year one or more of their descendants revisits this spot, and drinks to the health of the island in a cup of tea, made in the same old pan, which is religiously handed down from generation to generation. I saw two of the descendants engaged in their pious mission only a day or two ago, but strange to tell, they appeared to be eating peaches instead of drinking tea!

THE FERRY EXPLOSION.

Important Testimony as to the Manner of Inspection.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest—Verdict Censuring the Company and the Engineer—Warrants Issued for the Arrest of the Negligent Officials.

The Coroner's inquest into the cause of the Westfield disaster was continued, yesterday, before Coroner KEENAN, in the Chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and resulted in the finding of a verdict attaching the responsibility to the Directors of the Company for not employing competent engineers, and to HENRY ROBINSON, the engineer, for culpable negligence. The parties will appear this morning at the Coroner's office to answer the charge. The inquest was concluded at 2½ o'clock.

ROBERT K. MCMURRAY was the first witness sworn: He said he had been insurance inspector for twelve years; he was in the habit of making inspections every three months; the company of which he was chief inspector had 1,500 boilers under their care; they make periodical inspections every three months, and as often otherwise as it is deemed necessary; they make at least once a week very exact examinations of the internal and external shell of the boiler; they go inside and examine the braces, in front and back, and head; examine the tubes, look out for the existence of broken braces, tubes, &c., search for cracks and all discrepancies of that kind; we then, he said, examine overhead and inside the boiler with the hammer; also examine them for leaks; we use an ordinary hammer about three-quarters of a pound, a perfectly round hammer; have seen the cracks on the Westfield; am of the opinion that we would have discovered them by the inspection we go through; we examine all along the seam, &c. Here witness pointed out the seams with cracks, &c., to the jury. Will not swear positively that we could by our process discover these cracks, but I have no doubt on the subject; have discovered cracks on other boilers, which cracks were situated in worse positions than those on the Westfield; our Company have never had any loss where I have overlooked any defect in a boiler; made an examination of a No. 1 boiler at Elizabeth rolling mills, and found several cracks; at the time I examined this a boiler-maker was sent for, and he declined to take the head out, but I said to him, if there was no crack in it I would bear the expense of taking it out and putting it back again; the head was taken out according to my suggestion, and there were two cracks discovered; one of the cracks was an inch and a half long; two days after the explosion of the Westfield I found a flaw on one of the sheets; am of opinion these cracks must have been in the boiler for some years; we rely on no one's examination except that of our own inspector, and it is on my report that the insurance is given; it is a common thing to discover flaws in boilers, and I have several specimens cut from boilers, some of which have long cracks and flaws; if any Inspector had made an examination yesterday, I would not take his report, but should make an additional inspection myself, in order to have an insurance effected; have the greatest confidence in myself, and believe I could at once detect a flaw in a boiler; never examined any ferry-boats; always go through the flues which we can get at; I went on one occasion to examine a boiler after the inspector had certified that it was competent to carry [illegible] pounds; I found a large crack, and would not have allowed that boiler to carry more than ten pounds of steam; I examined the ferry-boat [illegible], (the only ferry-boat he ever examined,) and found her all right; the boilers were insured for $40,000, and the company altogether depended on my report; if I had overlooked any defect, and through my neglect the boiler had exploded, the Company would thereby lose $40,000; if I had found an engineer like ROBINSON I should take the risk, in case he knew how to take charge of the water, or was acquainted with the running of steam-pumps, &c.; I don't think that lack of education should debar a man from a position as engineer, provided he were otherwise intelligent; he ought to have good common sense, and be capable of seeing things quickly; I think a practical man would be a better engineer than if he were a man of education; with educated men I don't think the public would be any safer than with good practical men; instruction is principally gained by practical experience; on the ocean steamers education is more needed than on ferry-boats; if machinists and practical engineers were put on these boats the public would be safer; a great number would work for $65 a month; railroad engineers generally get from $80 to $125 per month, but they have several extra duties to perform which a ferry-boat engineer is not called upon to discharge; a railroad engineer must be a very sharp man and possessed of very good judgment; I have driven a locomotive engine, and at one time discovered a crack in the engine and it leaked; discovered it thirty miles from the engine-shop, and driving it back carefully had it repaired; have known engines to be driven two or three days with a crack in the head; the explosion of the Westfield, in my opinion, was caused by a flaw in the iron; it might not have been there originally, but it has been there some years; think the boiler of the Westfield was imperfectly supported; there should have been another saddle under it to support it; both the engineer and inspector should have seen that the saddles were properly distributed, and sufficient in number; after sounding this should be the next thing done; I think the cause of these seams in the boiler of the Westfield giving way is attributable to the insufficient method of support, which produced a great strain on the boiler; if the safety-valve were in good working order and everything else in accordance, there was no necessity for the engineer being in his room at the time; would not take a risk on a steamer without a gauge; if the Government Inspector fixes the gauge at twenty-eight pounds, and the engineer saw it going to twenty-six and twenty-seven, and then spoke to the Captain without checking the pressure, I would not take a risk on that boiler; from the inspection I made of the Westfield's boiler I would not be induced to take a risk at all; I would consider it a considerable risk to take an insurance on that boiler with a ten pounds pressure allowance; allowing ten pounds even, I would have looked for a rupture or explosion; I think that the Inspector, if he closely examined the boiler, could have discovered that crack; I think the Superintendent of one of these ferries should be a mechanic and a competent man; would not consider a man raised up from the position of a fireman an intelligent and competent engineer; on locomotives an engineer graduates first as fireman; the fireman always helps the engineer, and receives his education on the foot-board; five years' apprenticeship generally qualifies a fireman for the position of engineer; he must be able to read and write, and must have some knowledge of the steam-engine; the fireman on a locomotive is generally placed in a position where he must necessarily learn; the more education brought to bear with a practical knowledge of engineering the better.

LAWRENCE WYARD, an engineer of twelve years' experience: He had traveled through the United States from 1868 to 1868, and examined every boiler that exploded in this country during that time, save one that blew up in the Sacramento River; he then proceeded to give a lengthened illustration of the process of heating water in a boiler, &c.; this witness here stated that he could not in a few brief words state the cause of the explosion, but he could do so in about an hour and a half or two hours; he thought in that time he could prove how the accident occurred, and give an idea for their prevention in future; after a repeated examination as to the cause of the explosion, he at length gave it as his opinion that the accident occurred from unequal temperature.

R. C. MCDOUGAL deposed that he was a mechanical engineer in the employment of a railroad company, whose office is in Cortlandt-street; he considered the explosion was in a great measure, if not wholly, due to the fact that the braces were not overlapped; he was inclined to coincide with the gentleman who had previously spoken, Mr. MCMURRAY, and would not trust the Westfield with a ten-pound pressure; to unequal temperature, probably, the explosion was also in a great measure to be attributed.

This concluded the evidence, and Coroner KEENAN charged the jury as follows:

From the patient and intelligent manner in which you have pursued the investigation in this case, any remarks that I might offer as to the verdict which you are to render would be superfluous. I would merely say that should you find any party or parties criminally negligent, and that such negligence caused the death of the deceased persons, it will be your duty so to state in your verdict.

The jury retired at 11¾ to deliberate, and returned at 12¾, being absent one hour. The following is CHARLES A. KIRKLAND's verdict:

I find that ANDREW COYLE and others came to their deaths by reason of the rupture of the boiler of the steamer Westfield, in consequence of defects which could not readily be discovered by the ordinary and usual manner of inspection.
CHARLES A. KIRKLAND.

The verdict of the other jurors is:

We find that the deceased, ANDREW COYLE and others, died through a rupture or explosion of the boiler of the ferry-boat Westfield, July 30, 1871; that said explosion or rupture was caused by a flaw in the iron and by the negligence of the engineer ROBINSON in carrying an overpressure of steam; that the Company are responsible for the disaster, as the defect could have been detected if the Staten Island Ferry Company had had a competent superintendent, engineers, and mechanics in their employ, and are, therefore, criminally negligent. We recommend the District-Attorney to take prompt action in the matter. We also think that the Government inspection is very imperfect as now conducted.
John Foley, foreman; James Brice, John L. Peters, Henry McKee, George D. Nichols, E. L. Shipman, Wm. Thompson, John Thompson, L. H. Allen, John Foley.

After the verdict had been rendered, Coroner KEENAN issued warrants for the arrest of JACOB VANDERBILT, Mr. BRAISTED, the Superintendent and HARRY ROBINSON, the engineer, charging them with criminal negligence in causing the death of ANDREW COYLE and others. These warrants were placed in the hands of Capt. ULMAN, of the First Precinct, and, when arrested, the accused will be taken before Coroner KEENAN, and by him held to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Officers of the Ferry to be Produced Today.

A representative of the TIMES visited the First Precinct Station-house last night to ascertain what action Capt. ULLMAN had taken regarding the arrest of the Directors of the Staten Island Ferry Company, under the warrants of the Coroner. From the Sergeant in charge it was ascertained that none of them were in actual custody, but that the Captain will produce them today before the Coroner. JACOB H. VANDERBILT is the only one residing in this county, the others being of Richmond County. It is understood, however, that they are all under parole to appear and stand an examination as to their responsibility for the Westfield disaster.

The Sufferers in Brooklyn.

A movement having been set on foot in Brooklyn three weeks ago by Messrs. CARROLL & LAMB, managers of the Park Theatre, to raise some money for the relief of the sufferers by the Westfield disaster, measures were taken by the Mayor to ascertain who really had suffered, and the following list published by him yesterday gives the result:

JOHN BROWN, a [illegible], and his wife and sister-in-law, residing in the basement of No. 54 Atlantic-street, were all injured on the Westfield. He is at Bellevue Hospital and his recovery is doubtful. His wife and sister-in-law are recovering. They were dependent on him for their daily living, and are, therefore, in a destitute condition. They are at present at the above-named place.

JOHN A. ROBERTS, a painter by occupation, was killed on the Westfield, leaving a widowed mother, whose sole support he was, in a destitute condition, at the south-east corner of Henry and Atlantic streets.

PATRICK LANDERS, a laborer, was killed. His wife, and child two years old, live at No. 362 Baltic-street, and are entirely without means of support.

BERNARD and CATHERINE SMITH and their two children, were killed. Mrs. SMITH's mother, HANNAH FOLEY, aged sixty years, having been dependent on her son-in-law for support, is now destitute. She resides at No. 323 Hamilton-avenue.

JOHN S. BROWN, who, like the other JOHN BROWN above named, is a tinsmith, was badly scalded and is now at the City Hospital in Brooklyn. He will probably recover, but will not be able to work at his trade for a month or six weeks. His wife and two small children reside at No. 32 Green-lane, and are without any means of support.

MICHAEL KELLY, a laborer, died from the effects of his injuries, leaving a wife and four small children in a destitute condition at the corner of Front and Dock streets. The only property left by him was a horse and cart, and these were sold by his wife to pay his funeral expenses.

JOHN O'MALLY, of No. 37 Jay-street, was badly scalded, and is confined to his house. He is a widower, and has four small children dependent on him. He is without means, and will not be able to work for some time.

TIMOTHY BUCKLEY was killed, leaving a wife and three young children in a destitute condition. Mrs. BUCKLEY resides at the north-east corner of Pearl and Concord streets.

Mrs. CATHARINE RODICK, a widow, residing at No. 363 Leonard-street, E. D., was badly scalded and is confined to her house. She lost what money she had at the time of the explosion, and is in a destitute condition.

This comprises the list of destitute persons, so far as known, in this city. The members of the Police force who personally investigated the cases report that they are sad indeed, and the sufferers are in need of immediate relief. Some of them are in want of medicines and soothing applications for their scalds, but the most of them need means to provide shelter and food, of which they have been deprived by the untimely death or injuries of their husbands and fathers.

The fund for their relief, which is being raised under the charge of the Mayor, now stands as follows:

Carroll & Lamb, benefit at Park Theatre	$75 85	Gleck	5 00
Mayor Kalbfleisch	50 00	Frank Swift	10 00
		R. B. Smith	2 00
Total			[illegible]

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.

Is the Steamer Middletown's Boiler Unsafe—Indignation Against the Company—Statements of Owners and United States Inspectors.

A number of gentlemen residing on Staten Island called at the TIMES office yesterday, and expressed much indignation at the fact that the Staten Island Ferry Company were again running the steamer Middletown, the boiler of which they believe to be defective and entirely unsafe. It was alleged that all complaints made at the Superintendent's office were treated with contempt, and the complainants with discourtesy, and that such treatment sprang from the power which the Ferry Company felt they possessed in the holding of a monopoly of the ferriage business between New-York and Staten Island. Inquiry was immediately made as to the justice of these startling allegations. The office of the Ferry Company was visited, and the reporter was received by Mr. STEVENS, the Secretary of the Company. That gentleman said in defense that it was a hard matter to please the public. The steamer Middletown had been put on again, but not until after a reinspection by the United States Inspectors. In this inspection the boiler of the boat stood a pressure of three pounds more than the usual test, and he believed, though not certain of the fact, that she was now allowed a pressure of twenty-seven pounds. He wished, however, that the reporter would visit the United States Inspectors, in Pine-street, and there get the precise data.

Mr. STEVENS thought that the public were really somewhat unreasonable in their demands on the Ferry Company, and he denied that anybody was received with discourtesy at their office. He hoped that their patrons would call and make their complaints to the Company, before going to the newspapers, and said that they would always get satisfactory explanations. The Company, he said, could do nothing better than put on the Middletown until the new boiler for the Westfield is finished, which will take about two months. At present the only conveniences for the passengers are the two "double ender" ferry-boats and the steamer Josephine, which, from her model, is unfit for the ferriage business. Mr. STEVENS said in conclusion that the expenses of the Company were very heavy—about $450 per day—and a new boiler could not be afforded every month.

The United States Inspectors' Office was then visited and in the absence of the Inspector who recently examined the Middletown's boiler, no official corroboration of Mr. STEVENS' statement in regard to its inspection could be obtained. Capt. LOW, the Supervisor Inspector, however, told the reporter that he had examined the boiler on Tuesday, and that, finding that certain repairs which were suggested by the Inspector had been made upon it, he had ordered others, and that after these requirements had all been complied with, he had given permission that the boat might be used. He said that the fact that a hole had been made in the boiler with a hammer during the test of the inspection did not prove that the boiler was altogether a bad one. A hole might be made in a new boiler, should it be put to as severe a test as the one referred to. Patches, he said, were not always an element of weakness; patched places in boilers were often the strongest parts. If, he said in conclusion, the Middletown carries only from twenty to twenty-five pounds of steam, the public may apprehend no danger, unless from such a cause of explosion as that of the Westfield. But "lightning seldom strikes twice in the same place."

The Jersey City Explosion—Statement of the Bartender.

The last-found bodies in the ruins caused by the Jersey City explosion have been identified as those of DURANCEY and MCGHEE. The search for more victims has continued, but it is not probable that more bodies will be found, although it is stated that one man, known to have been in the building while the fire was in progress, is missing. MULLIGAN, the bartender, who was arrested before the bodies were found, has made a statement substantially as follows:

Mr. DURANCEY went to New-York on Sunday morning and came back between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening. Mr. MCGHEE was at the saloon up to between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening, when he left and did not return before we closed up the place. During the day Mr. MCGHEE seemed to act very strangely, and about 7 o'clock pulled down all the window-shades, which he never did before, and placed show-cards up to the windows of the front store to prevent any one from seeing in. At 11 o'clock precisely, just as the town clock was striking that hour, DURANCEY and myself closed up the saloon. I handed the key to DURANCEY and we parted at the door, he going away with one of MERSELES & Co.'s coachmen, who was in the saloon when we closed up. I supposed that he went home. He said nothing about returning to the saloon. He was somewhat intoxicated, having, during the evening, helped to drink a bottle of brandy. Neither DURANCEY nor MCGHEE were in the habit of mixing liquors at night, but did so in the day-time. MCGHEE brought three barrels and placed them in the cellar within a few feet of the door opening on Washington-street. These barrels had a strong smell of kerosene-oil. I asked MCGHEE what he was going to do with kerosene-oil. He did not deny or admit that it was kerosene, nor give any satisfactory answer as to what he intended to do with it. I also asked DURANCEY the same question, when he said that the father of MCGHEE had bought the stuff on their name, and they had to take it. The barrels were not tapped. The cellar was somewhat damp, and the ceiling just high enough to allow a man to stand upright. There were steps going down to the cellar in the rear of the fruit-store. I can form no idea why they returned to the saloon that night, or how the fire originated. Never heard them hint anything about setting fire to the place. A few days before they had some angry words, but appeared afterward to be on friendly terms. DURANCEY sometimes called MCGHEE a thief, and forbid him buying or selling. For several days past a great deal of whispering took place between them, but when they saw me looking at them they would stop. The custom of the place was middling good, the receipts on an average amounting to about $40 per day. DURANCEY complained of being short of money, and drank hard. He was about thirty-three years old. I was in his employ nearly five years. Each of the partners had an equal interest in the business. DURANCEY had a room at No. 21 Montgomery-street, and MCGHEE at the house of Mrs. JONES, corner of Washington and York streets. There was only one key to the saloon, and that I gave to Mr. DURANCEY. I went home after closing the store, and on the alarm of fire went out, and finding it to be the saloon, went there. I then went to DURANCEY's room, expecting to find him there, but he was not. His little boy was in bed, and I took him up to his mother in Bright-street. I have heard MCGHEE as much as admit that he set fire to his store at Whitehall-street to get the insurance. This is all I know about the matter.

KENTUCKY.

The Result of the State Election—A Republican Review of the Field.

The Louisville Commercial devotes much space to a careful consideration of the general results of the election in Kentucky, from which we quote these paragraphs:

The Democratic Press of the State is in the habit of estimating the colored vote at from 40,000 to 50,000, and of stating generally that this vote was cast solidly for Gen. HARLAN, and by subtracting these amounts from the Republican vote, they endeavor to show that the usual majority for its party has not been diminished. But a little reflection will dispel this delusion. We estimate the population of Kentucky in round numbers at 1,300,000, the vote cast at 212,450, which allows about six and one-eighth of population to each vote polled. The negro population of the State is estimated at 225,000, and by the same ratio its vote is only 35,000. This is the number of votes that should have been given by that class of our population, had every one entitled to a vote actually cast it. But this has not been done. In many localities the colored voters did not vote at all. In some places, as at Lewisport, the negroes were driven from the polls, or went away to avoid danger. In other places they were told by men who claimed to be their friends that they had better not go to the polls, as bad men usually congregated there during the time of election, which they understood to be mild threats; and thus, in one way or another, we estimate the negro vote which was not cast at fully ten thousand. This reduces that vote which was actually given to about 25,000, and of this we estimate that the Democratic ticket received fully 3,000.

Next, the Democratic Party had the entire machinery of the election in its own hands—that is, the appointment of all the officers of the election, embracing two judges, one sheriff and one clerk at each election precinct. True, the law provides that these offices shall be equally divided between opposing parties, but this requirement was openly, and in some localities shamelessly violated. How many fraudulent votes they were thus enabled to cast, and what fixed up returns they had the facilities to make, may be dimly conjectured from the practices of the Tammany magnates. We have heard enough of what has been done in this city to justify a most liberal deduction from the Democratic majority. But let that pass. At Pleasureville, in Henry County, eleven minors—boys under twenty-one years of age—were allowed to vote, and no doubt the same trick was practised at other voting precincts. We will conclude with an analysis of the vote:

Whole vote	212,450
Of which Gen. Harlan received	88,000
Of this the colored vote is	22,000
Leaving to him a white vote of	66,000
Gov. Leslie received	124,450
From which deduct the fraudulent vote, say	15,000
Leaves to him	109,000
Deduct the colored vote which he would not have received had the ballot been used	3,000
Leslie's vote	106,000
Harlan's vote	88,000
Add the colored vote not cast by reason of intimidation	10,000
Add the colored vote given to Leslie	3,000
Makes	101,000

Which leaves to the Democrats a majority of only 5,000 votes if we had a perfectly fair election. But give us a registration of the lawful voters and a secret ballot, and Gen. GRANT will get the electoral vote of Kentucky in November of next year. Already the Republicans have carried every important city in the State, except Louisville, Covington and Owensboro. They have a majority in Newport, Maysville, Paris, Lexington, Danville, Nicholasville, Frankfort, Hopkinsville, Henderson and Paducah. The human mind is so constituted as to discount in the present what is most probable in the near future. With the secret ballot many old line Clay Whigs, many Douglas Democrats, many original Union men, many Confederate soldiers, and many others who are both tired and disgusted with the eternal wrangle of demagogues will vote for the Republican Party, and thus assist in electing Gen. GRANT President in 1872.

The Canvass for Governor in Massachusetts.

The friends of the several candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor of Massachusetts have redoubled their efforts since the return of Gov. CLAFLIN from Saratoga, that gentleman being more positive than ever in declining the use of his name for another term. Some of the current gossip may be gleaned from the following, which we take from the Springfield Republican of yesterday:

"The friends of Gen. BUTLER and Dr. LORING hardly waited for any word from the Governor, and entered the field on the first hint that he would decline a renomination. The actual or possible supporters of other candidates hesitated longer, and many of them have felt till very recently that Gov. CLAFLIN could be induced to run again, in spite of his expressed wish to retire. But they are now giving up that idea, and the friends of Mr. JEWELL and Mr. RICE, in the eastern part of the State, and of Mr. WASHBURN, in Western Massachusetts, have begun to work in earnest, and already one thing is evident, that though Gen. BUTLER and Dr. LORING started first, they are so soon lagging behind in the race for the State-house.

"The strength of Messrs. JEWELL and RICE seems, so far, to be about equal. Mr. RICE probably can command more delegates in Boston, but outside Mr. JEWELL is certainly the stronger. The fact that Boston presents two candidates, however, is likely to be fatal to both. With the Republicans of that city united either on Mr. JEWELL or Mr. RICE, they could carry great influence in the Convention, and not unlikely command a larger vote there than could be secured for any other candidate. As it is, they are throwing away their opportunity, and playing into the hands of Western Massachusetts, which will go to Worcester unanimous for one man.

"Mr. WASHBURN is now, undoubtedly, the strongest candidate in the field, and it is becoming more and more evident that he is the man to unite the opposition to the self-made Essex candidates. His friends were the last to start, well knowing that he would not allow his name to be used for a moment if there was any chance for the re-election of Gov. CLAFLIN; but they have begun to act now with vigor, and find that his supporters will by no means be confined to the four western counties. All northern Worcester is for him, and many of the towns in other parts of that county will send delegates favorable to him. Further east he has fewer supporters, of course, but he will still be the first choice of many delegates, and the second choice of nearly all. Not all of the temperance men, by any means, propose to surrender to BUTLER, for many of them in all parts of the State, are already declaring that they shall give their influence and their votes to Mr. WASHBURN, a life-long temperance man himself, and an earnest believer in, and worker for the temperance, as well as other reforms. It may not be improper to say that Mr. WASHBURN will also have the hearty support of his colleagues in Congress, Mr. DAWES and Mr. HOAR, of the Worcester district. The former is prevented by ill health from entering actively into the campaign, but before he went West he left unequivocal evidence of his preference for Governor, and his friends in Berkshire will be sure to do their best to make his place good. Mr. HOAR sailed from Europe, where he has been spending the Summer, last week Thursday, and he wrote home previously that he was coming to work for Mr. WASHBURN. How our other members of Congress stand toward the different candidates we do not know, but we are sure none of them will hesitate to testify on all occasions to Mr. WASHBURN's eminent fitness for the Governorship—his great ability, his perfect integrity, his wide acquaintance with public affairs; and that the greatest regret all will feel at seeing him Governor, will arise from the consciousness that they are to lose his companionship in Congress."

The Ohio Campaign—Another Letter from Col. Connell.

Col. JOHN M. CONNELL, who recently wrote such a lively letter declining Senator THURMAN's invitation to take the stump for the Democrats in Ohio, has just written another letter, which is printed in the Cincinnati Commercial. He repeats his assertion that Gen. EWING was really nominated for Governor by the Democratic Convention instead of Col. MCCOOK. He says:

There is a faint intimation that MCCOOK was nominated, and an intention to mislead the people by appealing to the reported official count at the Convention as furnishing the best evidence, which it of course would, if accessible. But Mr. ALLEN, the fugleman of MCCOOK, informed me the record of it had, by carelessness, been burned up. The secondary evidence, therefore, found in the production of tally-sheets kept by delegates, is all that is left to us. * * * If the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee will publish the private tally-sheet kept by him, as corrected by comparison with two others when he was at Lancaster, and by telegrams from Ross and Highland Counties, I am satisfied that it will show EWING's nomination on the second ballot. Under all the circumstances, I feel sorry that I have been driven to write so much about an unfortunate matter, which I incidentally mentioned in calling the attention of my party to the more important question of our duty to ignore the false creed declared in our platform. Like murder, it would out, through the folly of some of our editors, who need a fool-killer among them to insure any hope of the party's success. * * * A dear friend of VALLANDIGHAM's writes me that "the new departure was with him a hastily considered and ill-digested measure," and there is reason to believe he lived long enough to lament his hasty conduct. His defection and his death have sadly affected the morale of the party. He was lost 'when our need was the sorest.' May the old banner, the old faith, and the old slogan of our party in another year appear and be sounded in the front, cheering the hearts of the true, where now only the craven, false white flag of truce and surrender flaunts insult and outrage before the stunned but undaunted and unrecanting hosts of the Democracy.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Authority of the Federal Government in Quarantine Matters.

A Remedy for the Present Fraudulent Exactions Sought—United States Bonds as Interest-Paying Investments—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The exposure by the TIMES of the New-York City Quarantine frauds has raised a question here, which was also discussed last year, in regard to the authority of the Federal Government in the matter, and the propriety of taking the whole quarantine business under Federal control. It will be remembered that a bill for that purpose was introduced into Congress last Winter, but was not acted on. There is little doubt expressed of the power of Congress to enact Quarantine laws to supercede the local laws which are only legally in force in the absence of general legislation. This view was held by Solicitor BANFIELD in an opinion last year. But while the present Quarantine regulations are in force, it is held that the moment the Health Officer has given a certificate to a vessel all his authority over it has ceased, and that any contract he may have made with respect to lightering, warehousing, and the like is void. The Collector of the port has then full authority to go with a cutter and take charge of the vessel and designate the warehouse and lighter under the regulations of law. In the conditions imposed by Dr. CARNOCHAN, the rights and duties of the Collector are entirely ignored. The Treasury Department has received no complaints from the interested parties in New-York, and it seems not to be certain that the exercise of the Collector's rights would do more good than harm to the defrauded ship-owners, because the power of the Health Officer to detain vessels at his discretion is not denied. But from what can be learned of the feeling here, both as to the facts and the legal rights of the Government, it is not doubtful that a determination of the injured parties to submit to delays rather than extortion, and a presentation of the case to the Treasury Department would gain them all the aid the laws will permit, and any attempt of parties acting under the pretended authority of the Health Officer to collect extortionate charges, would be defeated by the interference of the revenue officers. Combined action by the merchants and revenue officers would after a time deprive the agents of Dr. CARNOCHAN in this branch of the business of all employment.

INTEREST RECEIVED BY INVESTORS IN UNITED STATES BONDS.

Mr. E. B. ELLIOTT, the Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Statistics, and the Actuary of the Treasury Department, has just prepared for the use of the Secretary some tables containing the results of computations based upon the market quotations in New-York for the month of July of the different classes of Government securities. The most interesting feature of the tables is the statement of annual rates of interest realized to investors in the different kinds of securities at the market prices. The time of maturity being considered, the Pacific Railroad bonds of 1862 realize four and ninety-three hundredths per cent., and of 1864, four and ninety-eight hundredths; the five per cent. ten-forties of 1864, having thirty-three years to mature, realize five and eleven hundredths; the 1881s, ten years to mature, five and seventy-one hundredths; the five-twenty coupons of 1862, eleven years to mature, five and ninety-six hundredths; the five-twenty consols, 1868, seventeen years to mature, five ninety-nine hundredths; the five-twenty consols, 1867, sixteen years to mature, six per cent.; the five-twenty bonds, interest payable May and November, 1865, fourteen years to mature, six and two-hundredths; the five-twenty consols, 1864, thirteen years to mature, six and three-hundredths: the five-twenty consols, 1865, fourteen years to mature, six and five-hundredths.

PERSONAL.

Admiral PORTER has so far recovered that his physician, Dr. BAXTER, thinks he will be able to leave here in a few days. Mr. E. B. ELLIOTT has gone to Indianapolis to attend the Scientific Convention. He is to read two papers, one on Electrical Currents, and one on the Borrowing Power of this Government.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SALE OR TRANSFER OF REGISTERED VESSELS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided, in the case of the brig Charlotte Buck, that, in accordance with the fourteenth section of the act of Dec. 31, 1792, on the sale or transfer of a registered vessel, the instrument in writing, in the nature of a bill of sale, must recite at length the former certificate of register, otherwise the vessel would be incapable of being registered anew, the language of the law being too plain to allow of any doubt as to its meaning. The bill of sale in this case failing to recite the former register, could not be made complete by affixing a copy of the register to that document.

THE MEXICAN CLAIMS.

In the Mexican Claims Commission, today, the case of Mr. WM. E. BARROW, the surviving partner to BARROW, FORBES & Co., vs. the United States, was taken up. This was a claim involving the New Almaden Quicksilver Mines, of California. The claimants are British subjects, and claim on the ground that they are vested with the rights of their Mexican granter in the mines in question. Tenant rights were assigned to their firm some time prior to the 2d of February, 1848. They complain, first, of the act of Congress, of March 3, 1851, requiring them to submit new titles to the Board of Land Commissioners, established in California to try titles arising under Spanish and Mexican grants. Second, Of the refusal of the United States to make proper provisions by law to enable claimants to procure the evidence necessary to establish the genuineness of their title. Third—Of the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, rendered at its December Term in 1862, in the case of the United States vs. Andres Castillero, pronouncing title under which BARRON, FORBES & Co., claimed to be null and void. The claimants, at the date of the treaty of peace with Mexico and the cession of California, had a commercial council in Mexico, by virtue of which it was contended by them that they were Mexican citizens for all purposes intended by that provision of the Treaty, which guaranteed the protection of the United States to all valid titles in California arising under Mexican grants. The preliminary question of citizenship, as well as the other points of the cases were fully argued. The Commissioners disagreeing in opinion, the case was referred to the umpire, who now decides against the pretention of the claimants to Mexican citizenship, and dismissed the claim.

DEPOSITORIES FOR THE NEW LOAN.

The Controller of the Currency has decided that national banks designated as depositories for the new loan are not obliged to hold a reserve upon the funds paid into the bank upon subscriptions to that loan and deposited to the credit of the United States Government.

REVENUE DECISION REVERSED.

On the 18th March last, the late Commissioner PLEASONTON decided that any writing, whether called a receipt or otherwise, which contains a contract to continue in force any policy of insurance which has not expired, is exempt from stamp duty. Commissioner DOUGLAS, on the 15th inst., in a letter to Collector AMES, of Providence, R. I., reversed this decision, and holds that any written contract made in the form of a receipt, or otherwise which renews or confirms a policy, requires the same stamp as the original policy, whether a renewal of the receipt is given before or after the expiration of the policy. It is estimated that the stamp tax referred to yielded the Government about half a million of dollars per annum, which was of course lost under the decision of March 18. The revenue from this source is restored by the present decision.

LONG BRANCH.

The New Pier—Necessity of the Structure—A Ramble Among the Cottages—A New Route for the Future.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Monday, Aug. 14, 1871.

Long Branch has a scheme, over which it broods like a chicken over its first egg. Somebody started the idea of an iron pier. There was a meeting of the inhabitants, a subscription was taken up to meet preliminary expenses, a prospectus was issued and there the matter ended for the time. There was by no means a cordial agreement as to the particular details of the pier, even among the warmest supporters of the scheme. Every hotel-keeper wanted it right opposite his hotel, and could advance the most plausible arguments to prove that it ought to be there and nowhere else. The cottage people thought it ought to be either between Gen. GRANT's cottage and Green's Pond, or about a hundred yards from the West End Hotel. The permanent residents, of whom Mr. JOHN HOEY is the esteemed head and front, were willing to do anything in reason, if the others would agree. But they strongly disapproved of one or two persons who had placed themselves at the head of the movement. So they gave the project a cold and guarded approval. Being desirous of gaining more particular information on the subject, I went in search of Mr. BORROWS, the proprietor of the Continental.

"Want information about the pier, do you," said he, "I am just the man that can tell you all you want to know. Come along with me."

We went together across the lawn, beyond the road and down the steep wooden staircase that leads to the beach. Mr. BORROWS pointed his finger where five wretched men and two shivering ladies were holding on desperately to the surf rope, and trying laudably to think that they liked it. Mr. BORROWS' fat forefinger stretched itself out. "There," said he, "is where the iron pier is to be."

"Right in front of the Continental?"

"Of course, right there. It will extend longitudinally for 1,200 feet, and at the further extremity there will be a lateral section 200 feet long, making, as you will observe, an elongated letter T. The plan has been taken from the famous pier of Hastings in Sussex, England."

"But, Mr. BORROWS," I inquired, "I don't see how a T-shaped pier will benefit ships or steamers. The lateral section is too short to serve as a breakwater."

"Nobody wants the pier to serve for any such purpose," he replied with much decision. "If we were to have a landing pier we should be overrun with cheap Sunday excursions of common laboring people. We want the pier only as a promenade, as an additional attraction for our guests. We desire to be exclusive."

"I comprehend. How much will it cost?"

"About $250,000, I believe. Now when I've told you that the columns are to be of iron, and twenty-four feet in length, and that the pier will rest on them, and be highly ornamented, I have told you all there is to tell."

"Not quite, Mr. BORROWS. Is the money subscribed?"

"No, Sir; but it soon will be."

As I strolled away from the proprietor, I marveled at the amount of self-deception of which a sensible man is occasionally capable. This shrewd and practical hotel-keeper evidently believes that the people of Long Branch, who are to be hardly benefited at all by the transaction, will put their hands in their pockets and lay out $250,000 for his special benefit. The pier, however, is not a fantasy; it is a future fact. It is imperatively needed, both in Summer and Winter. Continually vessels are wrecked and lives are lost on this dangerous stretch of coast. Last year, a large bark from South America, bound to New-York, came ashore right opposite the West End Hotel. All the lives were saved through the exertions of the gentleman in charge of the life-saving apparatus. But on the same terrible night a three-masted schooner was blown upon the beach three miles lower down, not far from the site of the old Ocean House, and every soul perished. Four of the crew had tied themselves to the rigging, and as the furious spray dashed over them, they were frozen to death, literally encased in ice. It is not many years since a large ocean passenger steamer was lost on this same beach of Long Branch, and the station-keeper received a gold medal for his exertions on that occasion.

From this point of view perhaps we have no right to ask hotel-keepers to look. They are only there in the Summer, when shipwrecks are rare. But the attempt to make the Branch exclusive is a joke. It is far too near to New-York for that. They do their best, however, to drive people away. The Continental charges $5 a day and the West End $7 for their best rooms. Such sums poison a man's pleasure. Paterfamilias feels that in justice to his family he cannot come there. Whether reclining on the sands, holding on by the rope, eating, drinking, sleeping, driving, walking, flirting, smoking, the figures of that awful bill form themselves on his brain and cut into his soul. It is the sword of DAMOCLES ever dangling over his head. It is the warrant for execution. The table is spread daintily, the fare is excellent, the wine brilliant, but—Saturday and the bill. The consequence is that instead of being exclusive, the Continental is moving in the opposite direction. Partially deserted all through the week, on Saturday fresh pulsations of life appear. There is a briskness among the clerks, there is a grinning expectation on the faces of the waiters, there is an alacrity about the brushers that betokens coming spoil. And it comes. The evening train arrived last Saturday with thirty-three crowded carriages, which will give a total of over twenty-three hundred people. Mr. BORROWS would not call these people excursionists, yet they stay only a day and a half. They all went back again today, and they took not the slightest interest in the hotel or its belongings. There was a grand complimentary hop on Saturday night for the benefit of the band leader, but nobody came. The piazzas were crowded, the parlors were brilliant scenes of flirtation and merriment, but the poor ball-room had only thirty people, although Col. FISK's party was of the number. Perhaps that may account for it.

Not caring for the hurly-burly at the hotel, I escaped, and took a long walk down Cedar-avenue, by far the prettiest bit of landscape at the Branch. It presents no bold features, there are no jutting cliffs, no wood-crowned heights, but there is instead a scene of pastoral quiet which has many charms. The road is bordered on each side by stunted cedars, which have managed to defy the keen blasts of Winter. Between the struggles of the envious wind to uproot them and their own determination to remain, they have become so gnarled, knotted, and twisted that they look as if they had been cut out of DORE's illustrations to the Inferno of DANTE. The road which they shade so heroically has been considerably enlarged and improved by Mr. JOHN HOEY, whose beautiful place is on this avenue. By dressing the mixed sand and red clay with a top of good New-Jersey gravel he has succeeded in getting an absolutely perfect road. Wheels make no ruts in it, there is no dust in Summer, there is no mud in Winter, and it is as level as a billiard-table. The footpaths on each side are not so well sheltered by shade-trees as they might be, for there are cedars at the entrance only. If some one would only plant more cedars, or maple-trees, it would be a great boon to pedestrians, who everywhere in Long Branch seem to be totally ignored. Along the length of this avenue are the prettiest cottages of the place, and mingled with them are some stately farm-houses. The eye ranges on either side over gently-swelling fields dotted with clumps of trees and groups of cattle feeding. The herbage is intensely green, and of an extraordinary luxuriance. Around the cottages are beautiful and occasionally spacious gardens flaming with the many-tinted blossoms of the gladiolus, with huge masses of hydrangeas, great patches of brilliant verbenas and blue-eyed nemophila, and with real bushes of fuchsias and geranium. The unusual size of these betokens a remarkable fertility, and I believe that the Long Branch of the future will be as famous for flowers as Nice or Savoy. Butterflies come from bud to bud, paying court in the most indiscriminate fashion, and bees wander about humming and buzzing as if singing songs of rejoicing over the variety of sweets presented for their special benefit. A turn in the road presents a fine view of Mr. JOHN HOEY's house. In front it is surrounded completely by a shrubbery opening out upon a wide expanse of lawn, through which a long, narrow flower-bed trickles like a rivulet of color. These reach up to the roadside, but the house must be fully 300 feet from it. Behind the mansion is an extensive wood of fine large trees, forming a natural and effective background to the landscape.

The present need of Long Branch is boarding-houses at fairly remunerative prices. People who go to the hotels pay the bills without comment, and with apparent calm, but it is the calmness of despair. Experience has taught them the folly of useless anger; but though they submit to be skinned without squirming, they feel just as badly. Half a dozen large boarding-houses, well built and well kept, would be an incalculable boon. Some were built last season, but unhappily they were immediately snapped up as cottages. Mr. HENDERSON's beautiful place was so intended, and another one not yet finished. Both of these are on Cedar-avenue. The boarding-houses that will not be snapped up must be built in the village, or behind the hotels, or down below the depot. There need be no fear that the public will not respond, because the houses are actually three minutes' walk from the beach. The Long Branch of the future will perhaps grow up a mile in rear of that long line of hotels that now constitute the entire place; or maybe it will centre around Seabright or Rumson's Neck. But that it has to grow up is inevitable, for it is the natural outlet of New-York. Sea-bathing is the gentle, simple remedy for many of the ills incident to the pent-up life of cities, and in spite of all the high prices, all the extortions, and the scant civility, people prefer it, and will ever prefer it, to mountain resorts and Summer homes up the Hudson. If a company should be formed that would build a pier, establish a line of boats, and construct several streets of lodging-houses, they would make money and earn the blessings of thousands.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

BURLESQUE AT WALLACK'S.

The return of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON to this City, and the debut of the artists forming her company were effected at Wallack's Theatre last evening. The audience gathered in anticipation of the excellences of the entertainment was packed into the house some minutes before the curtain rose. Its expressed delight at the renewal of old acquaintances, and its enthusiasm over the newcomers were in direct proportion with its magnitude. There was applause, there were bravos, and there were howls of joy. KEAN exulted in the recollection that the pit had risen at him, but the Italian fashion of recalling singers twenty-eight times was at that time unborn, and if Miss THOMPSON only tears herself away for a few months each year, no one can predict what demonstrations will await her in the Fall. Meanwhile, as noted above, she sets the thermometer at defiance, and so keeps it. From present indications, "Blue Beard; or, the Mormon, the Maid, and the Little Militaire"—thus reads the title of the latest burlesque—is assured of an endless run. When we say that it is as well suited to its double purpose as the pieces already produced under Miss THOMPSON's supervision, we are as explicit as it is necessary we should be. The twofold purpose in question consists in confounding the critic, and in offering the performer means of ministering unlimited pleasure to a mixed assemblage. The author, who is understood to be Mr. FARNIE, shows Blue Beard bearing off Fatima, the betrothed of Selim, and ultimately losing her. Five scenes are required for the elaboration of this idea, together with twenty-five shapely forms, many dances, more songs, a few local allusions and a great deal of co-operation from the orchestra. Mr. FARNIE's previous literary works have not been so fortunate as "Blue Beard." When we have recorded a protest against a class of representations which have among their regrettable consequences that of accustoming the spectator to an intellectual indolence which will eventually render the appreciation of the humblest dramatic work impossible, we do but simple justice in noting the thorough manner in which the task of the management and that of the actor's is done. Yesterday's rehearsal was one of the most creditable in respect of the general acting that Miss THOMPSON's associates have ever been combined in, and the field of their exploits is one of passing beauty. The troupe may be briefly referred to. Miss THOMPSON's characteristics are well known. She has a captivating face, a grace which cannot be excelled, a sympathetic voice, which she uses cleverly rather than skillfully, unfailing spirit, and an amount of self-reliance which a popularity seemingly on the increase almost justifies. Miss CAMILLE DUBOIS, whose first appearance was made last evening, produced a favorable impression by good looks, ease of manner, and real talent as a songstress. Miss HETTY TRACY, also a stranger, is pretty, bright, and no novice in burlesque. Miss KATE EGERTON and Miss CARLOTTA ZERBINI are equally au fait of their duties. These young ladies, with several of less note, fill the stage in as gratifying a manner as can be imagined. The influence of Miss THOMPSON's company over a laughter-seeking assemblage lies, however, in the actors. Mr. HARRY BECKETT, who was the object of a tumultuous welcome, is as potent to elicit merriment as ever. Last night's affair placed almost on a level with him, in the exercise of this power, Mr. WILLIE EDOUIN, a very droll low comedian and a capital acrobat. Mr. JOHN BRYER is also to be mentioned for a remarkable "make-up" as an aged Turk, and Mr. H. MONTGOMERY proved himself an acceptable addition to the company, in a part subsidiary, by comparison, to those of the foregoing artists. In laying the scene in the Orient, Mr. FARNIE has given full scope for dazzling pictures. The finest set is the first, disclosing the village of Bishmillah at sunset, from the brush of Mr. EVANS; but the "Star-Spangled Hall," in the castle of Blue Beard, done by Mr. HILLYARD, was worthy of applause also, and Mr. ISHERWOOD's "Lookout Towers" is a well-painted and substantial piece. In the matter of costumes as much can be written in way of compliment; the dresses are numerous and beautiful. We cannot now speak further of the performance, all the vocal and saltatorial finales of which were repeated, as were also the nursery rhymes, with personal allusions and references to police-doings, of the felicity of which a certain portion of the audience evinced a lively recognition. The suggestion to Mr. CONNOLLY, the leader, that an infusion of "taking" music into "Blue Beard" would not damage its attractiveness for the admirers of burlesque, is the only one we shall venture on for the present.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. DALY announces that the Fifth-avenue Theatre will be reopened on Sept. 5. He appends to this declaration a list of his company. It includes Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. W. J. Lemoyne, (from the Boston Theatre,) Mr. James Lewis, Mr. G. H. Griffiths, (late of the Globe Theatre,) Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Louis James, (from the Arch-street Theatre,) Mr. Henry Crisp, (late of the Boston Museum,) Mr. George de Vere, Mr. Owen Fawcett, (late of the Chicago theatres,) Mr. D. Whiting, Mr. John Burnett, Mr. Edmund Pierce, Mr. Frank Chapman, Mr. W. Beekman, Mr. John Moore, prompter; Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Clara Morris, Miss Linda Dietz, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Mary Cary, (late of the Boston Theatre,) Miss Marian Fane, from the London Court Theatre; Miss Ida Yerance, (débutante,) Miss Roberta Norwood, Miss Kate Claxton, Miss Nellie Mortimer, Miss Louise Volmer, Miss Kate Finnis and Miss Griffiths. The list is a promising one, and so is that of the dramatic novelties which Mr. DALY holds in reserve. We have only space now to mention, in one of these listings, that the piece for the opening performance will be a "new and original comedy of vital and local import, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY." This will doubtless have the success which Mr. DALY's earlier plays of "contemporaneous significance," and also of "human interest" have enjoyed.

THE WHARTON MYSTERY.

Prof. Aiken Reports that Edward Wharton's Remains Contain no Poison—One Cause for Suspicion thus Removed.

Prof. AIKEN, of the University of Maryland, has submitted to the State Attorney a report of the result of his examination of the remains of Mrs. WHARTON's son. The following is given by the Baltimore papers, as a verbatim copy of his report:

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, Aug. 15, 1871.
A. Lee Knott, Esq., State's Attorney:

DEAR SIR: After completing a careful analysis of the various matters brought over from Norristown, the fact has been established that they do not contain any of those poisonous compounds one might reasonably have suspected to be present. The same fact has also been established in relation to the brandy you handed me some time since, and consequently none of these substances can supply any evidence against any suspected party. Very respectfully,
W. E. A. AIKEN.

To this report the Baltimore American alludes in the following terms: "The above communication refers to the stomach and liver of HENRY WHARTON and a bottle of brandy sent by Mrs. WHARTON to a lady in this city. Thus the charge against Mrs. WHARTON of poisoning her own son, falls to the ground for want of evidence. Mr. PINKNEY had anticipated the report of Prof. AIKEN, and had previously informed Mrs. WHARTON's counsel of the result of the analysis, that it might be communicated to her. It is only charitable to presume that she foresaw what would be the tenor of the report. This intelligence will doubtless be matter of congratulation to the friends of the accused, but it dashes the hopes of at least one New-York Insurance Company, who had cherished the expectation of being able to recover $10,000 paid to Mrs. WHARTON at the time of her son's death. Whether there will be an investigation of the charges against Mrs. WHARTON of poisoning Mr. EDWARD WHARTON and his daughter, remains to be seen. In justice to the accused, the bodies should certainly be examined. The result of the analysis of the remains of her son will have a telling effect upon the sentiment of the community, though as matter of evidence it is only negative in its character. All traces of vegetable poisons would long since have disappeared, and a chemical analysis at this late day can only show that no appreciable amount of metallic poison remains in the body. Mrs. WHARTON's health has steadily improved since her removal to the tower of the jail. She is still weak, however, and seldom leaves her bed. Her daughter is unremitting in her devotion to her mother, and furnishes an example of filial affection as rare as it is beautiful."

The Tammany Frauds.

A meeting was held yesterday, in the office of VERMILYE & Co., bankers, No. 30 Nassau-street, of some of our most prominent and respected citizens, when an Executive Committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements to hold a public meeting, in compliance with the call which lately appeared in our columns. The Executive Committee meets today, and will certainly take immediate action in the matter.

Mr. BRENTANO, No. 33 Union-square, has received by the China his usual supply of English weeklies. Among them will be found the Illustrated London News, containing a number of sketches appropriate to the Scott centenary; the Graphic, with its full quota of first-class illustrations; Punch, with sundry incisive cartoons, the Saturday Review, Spectator, Nature, the Academy, &c.

The Life Association of America is fast acquiring the confidence of the commercial public.—Evening Mail.

The new disinfectant, BROMO CHLORALUM, meets the great want of something adapted to all conditions where prompt deodorizing and disinfection are necessary. It is entirely odorless, non-poisonous and harmless, and being largely diluted when used, its economy brings it within the reach of all who wish to employ this simple means for the preservation of health during the warm season.—Advertisement.

Dyspepsia—Cure Guaranteed.
This disease in its most obstinate form is immediately cured by Dr. T. M. SHARP's celebrated DYSPEPSIA PILL. Price $1 per box. Principal wholesale office, No. 437 Canal-st., near Varick, and for sale by all druggists.

Royal Havana Lottery.
$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

MESSEREAU—CROCHERON.—At St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, Staten Island, Aug. 15, 1871, by Rev. Frances Vinton, D. D., of Trinity Church, New-York, JOHN W. MESSEREAU, Jr., to LOTTIE E., daughter of E. S. Crocheron, Esq., all of Staten Island.

DIED.

CUYLER.—At Albany, on Tuesday, Aug. 15, ANNA DEPEYSTER DOUW, wife of the late William J. Cuyler.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 128 State-st., Albany, N. Y.

FERRY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 15, ELIZABETH J., wife of George J. Ferry, in the 31st year of her age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Aug. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Centre-st., Orange, N. J. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. at 11:20 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.

FATIN.—At Almont, Mich., on the 11th inst., HOLBERT WARD, son of Charles A. and Claribel Hulbert Fatin.

MYERS.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 16, 1871, PETER D. MYERS.
Funeral on Saturday afternoon, probably from Green-street M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

PITMAN.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on the 15th inst., WM. E. PITMAN.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence in Warburton-av. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of 10 o'clock A. M. train from New-York. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood, from Twenty-ninth-street Depot, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—At Sing Sing, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., SAMUEL SMITH, in the 66th year of his age.
The friends of the family, and those of the Emmet Fire Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 1 P. M., from his late residence, Croton-av., Sing Sing, N. Y. Cars leave 30th-st. at 9½ A. M.

SNYDER.—At the Heath House, Schooley's Mountain, N. J., Aug. 16, ARTHUR ENOS, infant son of Henry and Margaret E. Snyder.
Funeral from residence, Remsen-st., Astoria, Long Island, 4 o'clock Thursday, 17th inst.

VAIL.—On Wednesday, the 16th, MARIA L. VAIL, in the 88th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family, are invited to attend her funeral on Friday next, at 4 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Josiah Blackwell, at Astoria, Long Island, without further invitation.

COOPER.—Mr. CHARLES COOPER, at his residence, No. 1,103 Bushwick-av., corner of Weirfield-st., Brooklyn, E. D., Aug. 16, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., aged 64 years and 3 months.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.
We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS, NEW-YORK.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 19, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday at 11½ A. M., on Wednesday at 12 M., on Thursday at 12 M., and on Saturday at 12 M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

PILES.
A positive cure guaranteed by Dr. HENRY, No. 224 Grand-st., New-York. Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons.

WILSON'S PERUVIAN BITTERS are pronounced by the medical faculty the best Tonic and Restorative now in use. Try them, all you invalids, and be convinced of the fact. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale agent, JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY of Cuba drawn Aug. 1. Whole tickets, $40, currency. Shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, Agent, No. 194 Broadway.

EUREKA STEAM MACHINE CARVING-WORKS—Nos. 40, 42, 44 and 46 Cannon-st. Elaborate walnut Cabinet and Door Ornaments. Figure Carving our specialty.

FOR SALE—A STEWART FOOT LATHE. Shears, 4 feet; swing, 9 inches. Price $60. Address G. J. B., Box No. 220 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT FOR gentlemen only at No. 113 Macdougal, with bath and gas; terms moderate.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 7 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold their regular monthly meeting THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at head-quarters, No. 161 [illegible]-st.
WM. F. PORTER, Sec. DENIS SHEA, Pres't.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at No. 161 8th-av. on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 18, 1871, at 8 o'clock.
CHAS. BLACKIE, President.
C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

Hon. ALLEN D. MORGAN, formerly a member of the Legislature, died at his residence in the town of Sennett, Cayuga County, on Monday evening.

Justice JOHN M. REED, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, denies that he has any idea of resigning his seat on the bench of that Court.

Cincinnati expects its Davidson Fountain to be shipped from Munich on the 1st of September, and that it will be ready for dedication on the 6th of October.

It is said that Gen. MORGAN is Senator THURMAN's favorite for United States Senator from Ohio, in case the Democrats obtain control of the Legislature.

A Salt Lake City paper says the climate there is peculiarly trying to the hair. Inferences from this statement implicating the Mormon wives would doubtless be unfair.

Mr. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Port Barwell, Canada, owns an untrained bay mare which is said to have recently trotted a half mile in one minute and fifteen seconds.

A man (so called by the necessities of the language) in Lafayette, Ind., diverted himself, a few evenings ago, by beating his wife and seizing his little girl by the hair and throwing her out of the house.

The Republican canvass in Ohio promises to be very lively. Secretary BOUTWELL is to speak in Cincinnati and Cleveland before the election, and Secretary DELANO is to speak in Toledo on the 24th inst. Gov. MORTON and Gen. BANKS will also take the stump there.

Dr. ROBERT ALEXANDER CONY, brother of the late Ex-Gov. CONY, of Maine, died in Augusta on Sunday of paralysis of the heart, while sitting in a chair conversing with a friend. He had returned home from a ride in his carriage but a few minutes previously. He was a graduate of West Point Military Academy.

Gov. WALKER, of Virginia, has refused to pardon Ex-Mayor CHAHOON, of Richmond, and will take no action in the premises until the matter is finally disposed of by the Courts. The Court of Appeals will have the case before it at the coming Fall Term to be held in Richmond.

The Elephant Club of Philadelphia opened the active work of the campaign on Tuesday evening by holding a meeting, and adopting resolutions pledging unqualified support to the entire State and City Republican ticket at the coming election. An address was delivered by Col. THOMAS H. FITZGERALD.

The Salem (Mass.) *Gazette* favors the nomination of Hon. A. H. RICE for Governor. It says he would command the ready support of all who like the good old-fashioned way of the office seeking the man rather than the man the office, and, if selected, he would confer dignity and credit upon the State, and be a fit successor to the long line of men who have done honor to the office.

A large meeting of gentlemen friendly to the nomination of Hon. ALEXANDER H. RICE for Governor of Massachusetts was held in Boston on Tuesday. The *Transcript* says that the meeting, which was presided over by Hon. SAMUEL D. CRANE, was largely composed of representative Republicans of Boston, and the spirit displayed was of the stamp which accomplishes great results. Reports from different parts of the Commonwealth were of a favorable nature for the success of the favorite candidate of Boston. A committee was appointed to establish a Rice head-quarters where gentlemen supporting his nomination from all parts of the State might meet, and compare notes.

A Buffalo cattle drover, who had sold all his property, was robbed on Saturday last of the entire proceeds, $2,800 in bank bills, at the depot in Ingersoll, Canada, whither he had gone, intending to settle there permanently. The robbery was committed on the depot platform while a picnic crowd were waiting for a train, and he thinks it was done by two men who followed him from Buffalo, and who saw the contents of his pocket-book on the race-track in that city a few days ago. He noticed the men watching him there, and before the robbery he saw them in Ingersoll. He has returned to Buffalo to begin life again at his former occupation.

The call issued by the Executive Committee of the Anti-Dramshop Party of this State, for a convention, is very brief. By its terms all in favor of prohibiting the dramshop by law in the State of New-York, are invited to meet in convention at Syracuse, in the City Hall, on the 6th day of September, 1871, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State offices, and to transact such other business as may come before the Convention. Each Assembly District is entitled to send two delegates, and each temperance organization, whether secret or open, is invited to send one delegate. The call is signed by C. C. LEIGH, SIMEON BRUNELL, GARDNER HOWLAND and A. C. ROSE, Committee.

Special Agent JAMES W. DAVIS, of the Treasury Department, was among those injured by the accident on the Maine Central Railroad. In a letter from Bangor to a friend he writes: "I have a broken upper jaw on left side, broken nose, and badly cut mouth and around the throat. My eye is coming out bright—that is saved,—and time will heal the other hurts. I shall have to keep quiet for a spell to heal my jaw. I live on fluids taken through a tube, and I have my face tied up close. My bruises are many, but very slight, except on my right cheek-bone. The only wonder is that any are alive, to go through such a bridge and down twenty-five or thirty feet. The car I was in is completely broken up—floor all ripped up and every seat torn out or broken."

Mr. L. N. REAVIS, of St. Louis, is certainly an enterprising man. Some of his present intentions are thus stated by the *Republican* of that city: "He is now writing a life of HORACE GREELEY, and has decided to prepare and publish the life, speeches, and public papers of Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON. To prepare a biography and collect the speeches and writings of so distinguished a man as Mr. BENTON, whose public services runs through so long a period, will require many months, but Mr. REAVIS declares he will proceed to the work and push it to completion. In the meantime Mr. REAVIS proposes to begin in October a canvass of the country in favor of the removal of the national capital, and will during the Fall and Winter visit every State east of the Sierra Nevadas."

Very extensive deposits of sulphur have been found in California, but for some reason the working of the beds have not been profitable. Surprised at this fact, the San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "In the region of Clear Lake, we hear that the work of preparing sulphur for market has been abandoned in several instances. An inexhaustible sulphur bed ought to be a desirable property. According to Ex-Commissioner WELLS, 47,000,000 pounds of sulphur are annually imported into the United States. The duty on crude sulphur is six dollars a ton; and on refined ten dollars. The bulk of the sulphur used in the United States is brought from the coast of Sicily, where it is obtained for a little advance on the cost of collecting. But to this must be added the duties and freight money. It has been stated that the annual consumption of sulphur in California is 600 tons, which equals one-fourth of the amount imported into the United States. The production of refined sulphur in this State ought to be a profitable business."

The votes cast in Salt Lake County in the election on the 7th inst., shown by the election returns from the office of the County Clerk, are 620 for the Liberal Party ticket and 4,721 for that of the Church Party. The Salt Lake *Tribune*, which gives these figures, says: "The vote from Bingham precinct does not appear in the returns before us, from the fact as claimed of irregularities in the voting in that district. The Liberal vote of Bingham, however, is known to be 300, which swells the Liberal ticket to 920 for the whole county, against 4,721 cast by the Church Party; or in round numbers 1,000 against 5,000. The Liberal vote in this city as per return was 382, while that for the Church Party was 3,502. More than one-half of the Church vote was cast by women. We think that we may safely place it at three-fifths, which would diminish that party's vote to 1,401. Still, it seems big, altogether too big, and we opine that it will be found difficult to convince the interested, at least, that the vote cast by the Church Party, when males alone are counted, was on the square. On the other hand, 382 votes look vastly too small for the numerical strength of the manhood that voted the Liberal ticket in this city last Monday. Nevertheless, facts clearly indicate that we are in a safe boat. Take out the woman and alien ballot which was polled last Monday, and it is very questionable indeed whether the Church Party can send 920 legal voters to the polls. We believe it cannot."

The San Francisco *Bulletin* gives some additional information respecting the contract which has been signed for the construction of the Lake Tahoe Tunnel. The estimated cost of the work is $1,000,000, and the time for the construction of the tunnel and laying of the water-mains, is set at five years, although from present appearances three years will suffice. All along the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, mains will be laid for the use of cities and towns, while for mining purposes the water will be carried in ditches. The tunnel through the Sierra Nevadas will be from three to five miles in length, and will be used jointly by the Central Pacific Railroad and the Water Company. It will do away with the railway snow-sheds, shorten the railway route over the mountains by several miles, and carry the trains through a less severe temperature than they have as yet been accustomed to. The elevation will be reduced by 1,000 feet, at the lowest estimate. The quarries will be ready by the 1st of September, when work will be commenced and prosecuted day and night until completed. Taken in all its surroundings, the *Bulletin* says, the work is a stupendous one, and if successfully carried out, will be one more testimonial of the abilities of Col. VON SCHMIDT as an engineer.

THE CHAUTAUQUA EXPLOSION.

Particulars of the Disaster—Names of the Killed and the Wounded.

Our exchanges from Buffalo and Cleveland bring additional particulars of the explosion of the boiler of the steamer *Chautauqua*, and some account of the victims of the disaster, which occurred, about 6 o'clock on Monday afternoon, at Whitney's Landing, on Chautauqua Lake, six miles below Mayville. The steamer plied daily between Jamestown and Mayville, at the two extremities of the lake, about thirty miles apart, and was taking on wood at the time. The boat was made an entire wreck forward of the wheel-house, and of the thirty or more on board very few escaped injury. It is asserted that the engineer was absent at the time, he having left the fireman in charge temporarily. The boiler is said to have been in use since May last. The exact cause of the explosion is not yet revealed.

The following list of the killed and wounded is compiled mainly from the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of Tuesday evening:

Henry Cook, Mayville, dead.
Mrs. Hopkins, Westfield, dead.
Julia Hopkins, her daughter, dead.
Mrs. Perry Aiken, Busti, dead.
Mrs. Samuel Bartholomew, Portland, both limbs broken; since dead.
Miss Idnes Eells, young daughter of D. P. Eells, of Cleveland, dead.
Mrs. D. P. Eells, scalded badly in the face.
Mrs. Lear, Cleveland, badly scalded in the face.
Mrs. E. C. Cochrane, Buffalo, blown overboard and drowned.
Major W. Cameron, Jamestown, wounded in head.
Alvin Plumb, Westfield, leg broken.
John Bemus, Bemus' Point, badly scalded.
Cornelius Shaw, bar-tender, Jamestown, scalded.
Caleb Norton, Bemus' Point, scalded.
Benj. Garfield, Bemus' Point, scalded in the face.
Albert Southwick, Ellery, slightly wounded.
William Smith, fireman, Jamestown, badly scalded.
Joseph Brown, Bemus' Point, badly burned and scalded.
Jotham Bemus, Bemus' Point, slightly injured.
Fred. Johnson, pilot, Jamestown, scalded.
W. P. Miller and David L. Crawford, Pittsburg, wounded slightly.
Alfred Credel and C. W. Anchutz, Allegheny, wounded slightly.
Capt. Murray, Jamestown, thigh broken. Capt. Murray owned and commanded the *Chautauqua*. It is reported that his injuries are of such a character as to preclude hope of his recovery.

Henry Cook, one of those killed, was a colored barber, employed at the Chautauqua House, Mayville.

Of Mrs. COCHRANE, of Buffalo, one of those killed, the *Commercial Advertiser* says: "The disaster came with increased effect upon many in this city, as one of the victims was Mrs. E. C. COCHRANE, a lady loved and respected. Mr. E. C. COCHRANE left this City on the early train, *en route* to Mayville, at which point he had some business to transact. As but a short time would be occupied in the transaction, it was thought a favorable opportunity to unite pleasure with business, and so a day's excursion in the beautiful Chautauqua Lake country was planned. It was by a mere accident that a younger sister of the deceased and a gentleman friend did not accompany Mr. and Mrs. COCHRANE. The steamer was evidently returning over the lake when the explosion occurred. About 9 o'clock this morning a telegram was received in this city from Mr. COCHRANE, saying that the body of his wife had been recovered near the landing, and that the remains would be brought to Buffalo on the 3¼ train today. Mr. WILLIAM COCHRANE and Mr. P. D. K. SAUNDERS took the early train this morning for the lake, and arrived safe. They will accompany the remains home. The deceased was the third daughter of L. K. BOGERT, Esq., of this city. About five years ago she was married, and she has been a devoted and loving wife. Quiet and unassuming in her manners, it was in the home circle that she was most loved. The deepest grief agitates the household which used to be gladdened by her presence. The deceased was without children. Mr. E. C. COCHRANE was one of the few, if not the only one on the boat, that escaped serious injury. How this happened we are unable to say at this time. There is a difficulty in obtaining the true particulars of this terrible accident in the height of the excitement incident thereto."

Of the sufferers from Cleveland, Ohio, the *Leader* of that city, speaks as follows: "We learn by a dispatch from Mr. D. P. EELLS to Mr. STILLMAN WITT the sad intelligence that among the killed is Mrs. HOPKINS, of Westfield, New-York, who was an aunt of Mr. WITT, and her daughter JULIA, who was a teacher in Miss GUILFORD's Seminary of this city. Among the wounded is Mrs. D. P. EELLS, of this city, who is badly scalded, but not permanently injured, although at present she cannot be moved; her little child is slightly injured, and her nurse, Miss LIZZIE LEAR, is also slightly wounded. Mr. WITT had left for Decatur, Ill., but was telegraphed at Napoleon, and will return today. Mrs. WITT, Mr. AMASA STONE, Jr., Mr. DWIGHT EELLS and Dr. CUSHING leave this morning for the scene of the disaster. Mr. EELLS and his family, and Mrs. HOPKINS and daughter, had left home for a pleasure tour, which has met with such a terrible ending. The many friends of Mrs. and Miss HOPKINS will receive the news of their fate with feelings of sadness. We shall hope to hear of more favorable reports of the condition of Mrs. EELLS today."

Sad Death of a Hero.

JAMES SCULLEN died at Bellevue Hospital a few days ago from injuries received while endeavoring to save a child which had, in some way, fallen into a perilous position upon the gutter of a house at the corner of Oak and Oliver streets. SCULLEN saw the child and thought to rescue it by climbing the water-leader at the corner of the house. He was just reaching out his hand to seize the child when the gutter gave way, and in falling he was transfixed through the thigh upon one of the iron pickets of the area fence. He was conveyed to the house of Mr. THOMAS D. BELL, No. 21 Forsyth-street, where he remained for a few days, and becoming worse was taken to Bellevue, where he died. Young SCULLEN was for a time a Quartermaster of the steamer *City of Baltimore*. He left her for a position on the dock of the same line of steamers, at Pier No. 45 North River, which situation he had just left to return to his young wife in Scotland, who did not wish to come to America. He had taken his passage, and expected to sail for home in a few days. The child was saved by getting a noose around its body, and drawing it in through the dormer window in the roof, out of which it had crawled.

The Eighth-Avenue Homicide—Exoneration of Keefe by the Coroner's Jury.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner YOUNG in the case of PATRICK McNAMARA, a full account of whose death at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street, with the efforts of the Police to discover the assassin, have been published in the TIMES, together with the fact that JOHN KEEFE had been arrested on suspicion of having committed the homicide.

JOHN BERRYMAN, No. 357 West Thirty-sixth-street; JAMES RIDER, No. 321 West Forty-third-street; FREDERICK HANKE, No. 311 West Thirty-seventh-street; DANIEL ONDERDONK, No. 310 West Thirty-sixth-street, testified to the facts which have been published in their statements, and Mrs. DYGAN, of No. 311 East Forty-eighth-street, testified that KEEFE left the house about 9 o'clock on the night of the homicide, and did not return until after 2 o'clock in the morning. There was other testimony showing that deceased and KEEFE were together in a saloon at Forty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, which they left together, when the first was somewhat intoxicated, and the other seemed quite sober. Mr. BERRYMAN identified the voice of KEEFE as that of the man he heard talking with deceased on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street, as he did on Sunday, and the evidence was, in nearly every respect, precisely as the facts have heretofore been published. But the jury rendered this verdict: "That deceased came to his death from injuries received at the hands of some person to us unknown, and we exonerate John KEEFE from the charge of having committed the violence." The prisoner was then discharged by the Coroner.

The Saengerbund Singing School.

The Committee in charge of the singing school established by the North-eastern Saengerbund for the education of vocalists, has appointed Mr. W. GROSCHEL, the Dirigent of the Teutonia Society, one of the principal teachers in place of Mr. KREITZ. The school is composed of two classes. The first class is at present attended by ninety-two girls and twenty-five boys, and the second class by 102 girls and ninety boys; total, 310 pupils. The Committee is making arrangements for a school picnic, which is to come off at Jones' Wood on Sunday, Sept. 10.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, no business pertaining to real estate was done, with the exception of an adjournment, by Mr. WM. KENNELLY, of the Supreme Court sale of house and lot situated on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, 50 feet west of Seventh-avenue, to Aug. 23, by order of the referee, THOMAS BOESE, Esq.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. sold the following stocks and bonds: $5,000 Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company eight per cent. bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, due 1st January, 1889, interest January and July, Nos. 5,038 to 5,262 inclusive—(hypothecated)—70 per cent.; $25,000 do., 66 per cent.; 20 shares Metropolitan Gas-light Company, $100 each, 195 per cent.; 25 shares Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company, $40 each, 140 per cent.; 10 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 88 per cent.; 10 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, 82 per cent.; 10 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 101½ per cent.; 5 shares Resolute Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 84 per cent.; 10 shares Manhattan Insurance Company, $100 each, 163¾ per cent.; 20 shares Ætna Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 109¼ per share; 50 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 86¼ per share; 26 shares Nassau Bank, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 109 per share; $5,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company first mortgage six per cent., 78 per share; $5,000 Gold Bonds, 1890, interest May and November, 81 per share; $11,000 accrued interest to May 1 charged to purchaser, 87 per share.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO LEASE—FOR TWO, THREE OR FIVE years, with furniture, or would sell the house with furniture; $6,000 cash, balance on mortgage for five years; nineteen rooms, twelve closets, six pantries, parlor and extension 52 feet, three new carpets, window-curtains and window-shades, oil-cloth, water-closet, bath-tub, wash-house, three tubs in very fine order, fifteen tons of coal in the cellar. Come and look at it from 11 to 2 o'clock. Call at No. 78 St. Mark's-place.

OWNERS OF HOUSES, FURNISHED and unfurnished, desiring to sell or let, will have their business promptly attended to by calling or sending full particulars to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FRUIT FARMS FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, 1871, at noon, on the premises, on easy terms, to be made known at the sale,

Two farms, situated on and divided by the public road between Somerville and Liberty Corner, Somerset County, N. J., about a mile and a half from the latter place. One contains 54 and the other 34 acres, with dwelling houses, barns, &c.

The orchards consist of about 3,800 peach-trees and 1,500 pear-trees, some of which are now in bearing.

The West Line Railroad, it is expected, will have a depot in the vicinity of Liberty Corner. The reason why the places are to be sold is the death of the recent occupant.

The horses, wagons, farm implements, &c., and the household furniture, together with the growing peaches, will be sold at the same time.

Further particulars may be obtained at W. & C. SMITH'S fruit-store, No. 187 Broadway, New-York, or at the "Ten Eyck House," Somerville, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $30,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

AT BLACK POINT, MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.—At the junction of the North and South Shrewsbury Rivers, in full view of the ocean. FORTY-FOUR DESIRABLE VILLA PLOTS, containing from ONE to FOUR acres each, many of them possessing fine water fronts, within one-half mile of Seabright, on Sandy Hook and Long Branch Railroad, three and a half miles from Long Branch, and one and three-quarter hours from New-York; location perfectly healthy; good boating, bathing and fishing, &c.; excellent roads, affording varied and picturesque drives. For maps of the property, terms and information, call on or address F. S. WINCHESTER, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 251 ACRES, beautifully located on Barnegat Bay, in full view of the ocean; 12 miles south of Long Branch; convenient to churches, schools, post-office and stores; in the vicinity of the residences of Messrs. Westray, Thos. B. Gilford, Samuel Parsons and others; large mansion, barns, stables, bath-house, gardener's house, &c.; the property is almost surrounded by water, and affords excellent bathing, boating, fishing, &c. Price, $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN AT PELHAM, Westchester County, one hour's ride from New-York—A valuable farm of about twenty-four acres, large house on high ground, modern style dwelling, with all the usual out-buildings belonging to a first-class property; accessible to two depots; very desirable as an investment. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for a season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, 106th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED house on 30th-st., near 5th-av., to a private family only, for three years, on reasonable terms. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

LARGE STORE, NO. 127 5TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, with large show-window; terms satisfactory. Apply to CHENEY & DIXON, No. 195 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 6.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE NEW building in process of erection, south-west corner of 23d-st. and 6th-av. Inquire of J. & W. MOIR, No. 313 Hudson-st.

TO LET—WORKSHOP, 25 FEET FRONT, 45 deep, very light, $25 per month, No. 5 Extra-place. Inquire of C. MYERS, No. 26 2d-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD City house in a first-class locality, valued from $50,000 to $75,000, for which part payment to be made in a valuable plot of eleven acres of land situated near Harlem Iron Bridge and Southern Boulevard, with large prospective increased value. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—ABOUT 10 lots suitable for the erection of a large manufactory, located either on the east or west side. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR a private family; the most satisfactory references will be given; rent must be moderate. Address L. A. Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS, WILLIAM REILLY, ROBERT LITTLE and MATTHEW McDONALD, to secure the payment of the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars, and interest thereon at six per cent., did by indenture of mortgage bearing date the 18th day of November, 1827, mortgage in fee to Ely Moore all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and distinguished upon a certain map of a piece or parcel of land entitled the Prospect Tract, and made by Isaac T. Ludlam, City Surveyor, July, 1827, and is filed in the office of Register, in and for the City and County of New-York, as lots Nos. 265, 266, 267, 268, and collectively are described on said map as parcel No. (68) and bounded westwardly by lot No. 264, northwardly by lots Nos. 260, 266, 266, 267, eastwardly by lot No. 269, southwardly by middle of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, being the same premises conveyed to said William Reilly, Robert Little and Matthew McDonald by the said Ely Moore, and Emeline, his wife, by indenture bearing even date with said mortgage; which said mortgage, with the power of sale therein contained, was recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, on the 8th day of March, 1828, in liber 113 of mortgages, page 280; and whereas the said mortgage was assigned by said Ely Moore to Evert A. Bancker, by assignment bearing date the 20th day of February, 1828, which assignment was recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, on the 18th day of September, 1828, in liber 119 of mortgages, page 362; and whereas the said mortgage was assigned by Cornelia Bancker, administratrix, &c., of Evert A. Bancker, deceased, to John Pyne, by assignment bearing date the 29th day of July, 1871, and recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York on the 2d day of August, 1871, in liber — of mortgages, page —; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal sum and interest intended to be secured by the said indenture of mortgage, and there is claimed to be due thereon the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars, with interest from the 18th day of November, 1827, ($190;) now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in the said indenture of mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the above-described premises will be sold at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 21 day of November, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon.—Dated New-York, Aug. 3, 1871.
JOHN PYNE, Assignee of Mortgage.
au3-law12wTh

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house in Poughkeepsie on MONDAY, Aug. 28, 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the farm until recently owned and occupied by William E. Haxtun, in the town of Beekman, Dutchess County, New-York. It contains 255 acres, suitably divided into upland, meadow, and timber land. It is well watered and very productive. It is only a mile and a half distant from the railroad station at Silver Lake. The dwelling and out-buildings cost more than $20,000, are first-class, and in first-rate order. For further particulars inquire of L. A. LOCKWOOD, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York, ROBERT S. VAN WYCK, No. 475 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, or of the subscriber, on the premises, WALTER LOCKWOOD.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 337 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; understands her business perfectly; has good recommendations; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl, lately landed, to do upstairs' work and make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 709 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A PLACE to take care of children and do light house-work. Apply at No. 345 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid. Apply at No. 515 6th-st., between Avenues A and B, bakery.

AS HOTEL-HOUSEKEEPER—AN active Englishwoman accustomed to the duties; is well recommended. Call or address No. 147 Cedar-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

EXCELLENT SITUATIONS—READY in families, Summer-houses &c., for cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, house-workers &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FAMILIES IN CITY OR COUNTRY wanting first-class help of all nationalities can be suited immediately at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; has good recommendations, and is anxious for a situation. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; none but the best of families need apply; has the best of City reference. Address M. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND wife, Protestants; man as coachman, wife as cook; would assist with washing; both are competent and well recommended; no objection to country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, EIGHTEEN years of age, employment; first-class references given. Address FRANK, Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man; is a first-class gardener; twenty years' experience; best of reference given. Address N. W., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; can be well recommended. Apply or address E. J. B., care of Henderson & Fleming, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Englishman, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; first-class City reference. Address E. G., Box 111 Post-office, Morrisania, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

OUT-DOOR WORK.—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to *The Aldine* is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send twenty-five cents for a sample copy and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING-HOUSE, two smart, intelligent boys; must reside with parents; salary first year $100. Address, in own handwriting, with reference, IMPORTER, Box No. 1,228 New-York Post-office.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE FANcy goods store; must live with parents in this City, and be well recommended for honesty; salary first year, $150, with annual increase. Address in handwriting Box No. 487 Post-office.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CARE OF an infant six weeks old; City references required. Apply at No. 254 4th-av., between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

WANTED—A NURSE IN A PRIVATE FAMily; short time in the City, then in the country. Call at No. 335 4th-av., where party can be seen between 11 and 12 M.

WANTED—BY A DRY-GOODS JOBBING-house, a smart, intelligent lad for office work; salary $100 the first year. Address Post-office Box No. 2,322, stating age and references.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHEA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSIONERS of Pharmacy would respectfully notify all druggists and prescription clerks that by calling at his office, No. 72 Union-place, he will appoint a time for their examination.
LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.

STRICTURE, FISTULA AND PILES radically cured without the knife, caustic, or detention from business; diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

HOP BAGGING, 14¼ CENTS.—ORDER with the money. Burlaps, canvas, buckrams, cap cloths, carriage robes, rubber blankets and overcoats, military goods, carriage robes. No. 103 Chambers-st.

A SECRETARY BEDSTEAD NEARLY new for sale cheap; it is in complete order and ready for use. Can be seen at BATTERSON'S, No. 690 6th-av.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S

FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES.

Each Case containing one bottle of
OLD PALE BRANDY, | HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY, | OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT, | OLD BOURBON.
Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.
PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.
Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.
H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE 18-HORSE ENGINE AND boiler, with brick setting, pump, heater and connections complete; price $850. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, No. 556 West 27th-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ADELAIDE H. LAMBERTSON, clairvoyant and test medium, never fails to give satisfaction. No. 251 Greenwich-av., near 10th-st. and 6th-av.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.,

HAVE NOW OPEN FULL LINES OF

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS,
FRENCH MERINOES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
OTTOMAN SHAWLS,
DOMESTIC SHAWLS,
CLOAKS AND SACQUES.

THESE GOODS WERE PURCHASED BEFORE THE LATE ADVANCE, AND ARE OFFERED TO THE TRADE AT LOW PRICES.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 22d day of June A. D. 1868, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A, page 439, and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book 2, pages 94-7, did convey to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises therein described, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, station-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appurtenances to the above-described premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and certified and countersigned by the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York; and whereas, it was provided in said deed that if the interest on any of such bonds should not be paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful for the undersigned, on the written request of the holders of not less than one-tenth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed; and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was not then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now, therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.
WILLIAM E. BURR, GEO. T. M. DAVIS, JAMES M. NELSON, } Trustees.
JULY 5, 1871.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—UNITED STATES District Court, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LATHROP, CADY & BURTIS, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order of the Court made herein, dated 27th day of July, 1871, we, the assignees of said bankrupts, will sell at public auction, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of August, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, the remaining assets of said estate, consisting of book accounts, notes, &c., catalogues of which may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers.—Dated New-York, Aug. 2, 1871.
JOHN SEDGWICK and O. K. KING, } Assignees, &c.
C. W. BANGS, Attorney, &c., No. 137 Broadway.
The above sale is adjourned until Friday, Aug. 18, 1871, at the same hour and place.
JOHN SEDGWICK, O. K. KING, } Assignees, &c.
C. W. BANGS, Attorney, &c., No. 137 Broadway.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Aug. 17, at 12 o'clock at Roberts' Salesroom, Nos. 97 and 99 Water-st.:
150 half kegs Malaga Grapes.
150 quarter kegs Malaga Grapes.
280 boxes fresh Naples Oranges.
21 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
150 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
1,000 boxes fresh Menton Lemons.
620 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
294 boxes fresh Naples Lemons.
5,344 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo steam-ship *Dacian*.
The fruit ready for examination on Pier No. 20 North River.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—County of Westchester.—CHARLES W. NASSAU, receiver of Van Anden File Company, plaintiff, against JACOB GOEDEL, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) with interest on $500 thereof from the 29th day of March, 1866, and on $500 thereof from the 17th day of May, 1866, and on $500 thereof from the 7th day of February, 1867, and on $500 thereof from the 17th day of October, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 27, 1871.
CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 19 Broad-street, New-York City.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 7th day of July, 1871. CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy27-law6wTh*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—County of Westchester.—CHARLES W. NASSAU, Receiver of Van Anden File Company, Plaintiff, against JAMES I. DAY, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars, with interest on $250 thereof, from the 29th day of March, 1866, and on $250 thereof from the 17th day of May, 1866, and on $250 thereof from the 7th day of February, 1867, and on $250 thereof from the 17th day of October, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 27, 1871.
CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 19 Broad-street, New-York City.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 7th day of July, 1871.
CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy27-law6wTh*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of Westchester.—CHARLES W. NASSAU, receiver of Van Anden File Company, plaintiff, against JOHN RUSSELL, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventeen hundred and fifty ($1,750) dollars, with interest on $250 thereof, from the 29th day of March, 1866, and on $500 thereof from the 17th day of May, 1866, and on $500 thereof from the 7th day of February, 1867, and on $500 thereof from the 17th day of October, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 27, 1871.
CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 19 Broad-street, New-York City.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 7th day of July, 1871. CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy27-law6wTh*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of Westchester.—CHARLES W. NASSAU, receiver of Van Anden File Company, plaintiff, against J. K. HOYT, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand ($2,000) dollars with interest on $500 thereof, from the 29th day of March, 1866, and on $500 thereof from the 17th day of May, 1866, and on $500 thereof from the 7th day of February, 1867, and on $500 thereof from the 17th day of October, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 27, 1871.
CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 19 Broad-street, New-York City.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 7th day of July, 1871. CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy27-law6wTh*

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences. Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS STEERS' English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 31 West 18th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 40 West 18th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY, A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution. A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—No. [illegible] Broadway, is open day and evening for Fall pupils. Students can secure private desks and be qualified practically for business.

MISS COMSTOCK'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST., Opposite Reservoir Park. Fall Term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. Miss Comstock will be at home from Sept. 10. For circulars address as above.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 273 and 277 Madison-av., ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE For young ladies. French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars of SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway. G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, No. 620 5th-av. English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 19. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY, FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, Old Hadley, Mass. The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1871. For circulars and particulars address the Principals.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY INSTITUTE. On the Delaware, near Trenton, N. J. Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal. The best always. Send for a circular.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S English, French and German Family and day school for Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York. Will commence its Fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES at Sing Sing, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 18. For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 102 EAST 39TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Fall term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogue sent on request.

MISS VAN WAGENEN Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 12 East 49th-st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

THE MISSES DOREMUS Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS RANNEY'S Boarding and day school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL For young ladies, Flushing, L. I., will reopen Sept. 13.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Re-opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

A PLEASANT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR MISSES.—Superior advantages for thorough education, combined with home privileges, healthful out-of-door exercise and attention to manners. English branches, modern languages, Latin and music taught. Location central and charming, near New-Haven. City references. Circulars at No. 701 Broadway, or address Miss CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn. Fall term commences Sept. 19.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WITH superior advantages for advanced and well-prepared students. Terms moderate. Next session opens Sept. 8. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., N. Y., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da SILVA and Mrs. ALEX. BRADFORD. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1848. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with much personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in European or home schools. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors the Misses GRAHAM, on TUESDAY, the 26th of September.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE—Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 18. V. PREVOST, Prin'l. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, corner 11th-st. and Broadway, opens Aug. 1. Students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y., (formerly Mr. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENBRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 19.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. B. HARTWELL, M. A.

PROF. AND MRS. C. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 25 West 50th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego County, New-York, reopens 31st of August, for both sexes; expenses, $190 per year. Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Mamaroneck, on Monday, Sept. 4. Circulars can be procured at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 38 Washington-st.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT East Hampton, Long Island, N. Y. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

MISS E. A. HAMBERKEN'S BOARDing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 12. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, for both sexes, at Claverack, N. Y. Term opens Sept. 4. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Pres.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 18.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

INSTRUCTION.

JAUDON INSTITUTE, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. A few boarding pupils will be received.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y., REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 39th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study. A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

VASSAR COLLEGE Will open its next year, Sept. 20, 1871, when examinations of candidates for admission will begin. Applications, stating the name of the young lady, and the Post-office address of her father or guardian, should be made, without delay, to J. H. SCHOU, Esq., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who will send to each applicant a catalogue giving full information respecting the College.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st. This day school will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course; daily instruction and practice in French and German; class of Belles-lettres; primary department; infant class. MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For young ladies and children, NO. 56 WEST 47TH-ST., Between 5th and 6th avs. Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. JOHN V. E. BLEECKER Will open a FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children on the 20th of September next at her residence, No. 7 Gramercy Park, (corner East 21st-st.) Miss PEGRAM will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-AV., Three doors above 38th-st. ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. For circulars address as above.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY. NOS. 138, 138 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST. The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 18. For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary. CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D., Principal. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 32 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. $300 per year pays for board and tuition (no extras) in this well-known institution. Send for a catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home. CHARLES G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J., Will be reopened Sept. 11. J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

EARNEST TEACHING. Common-sense management. YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Reopens Sept. 14. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 206 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS MARY E. BEAN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, at No. 128 West 42d-st., near Reservoir Park, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.

MISS C. MERLE'S English and French Boarding and Day School For YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, No. 7 EAST 37TH-ST., Between Madison and 5th avs. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE, HASTINGS, ON HUDSON. A Boarding School for twelve boys. Opens Sept. 13. Terms, $400 per year. O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.

MISS HARRIS' HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. White Plains, N. Y. Terms moderate. School will reopen Sept. 18.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—The oldest and best music school in America, REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1871. THE OFFICES will be open for the reception and classification of pupils on and after MONDAY, Aug. 28. INSTRUCTION PRIVATE and in CLASSES in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages. ALL APPLICATIONS for admission, and inquiries relating to the school must be made at the GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES, No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York; No. 102 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn. THE DIRECTORS have arranged to give lessons at the residence of pupils when desired.

MRS. C. S. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. [illegible]

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy. Scenery unequaled. Building convenient. Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men. System of Order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for the West Point or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LAdies and misses, at Fair-Haven, on the Shrewsbury. Terms liberal; superior advantages; lessons in music, French, drawing, &c. For references, circulars, &c., address Mrs. S. R. C. HARWOOD, Fair-Haven, near Red Bank, N. J.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR Children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES, reopen Sept. 21. Object: The physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to ladies not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 6, 1871. For circulars, apply to Miss ROBERTS, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A Boarding School for twenty boys, in Southern Berkshire; presents every advantage in its location, grounds, buildings, faithful instruction, home influences. I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET her classes for little girls, at No. 108 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.; limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

THE MISSES LANE WILL OPEN A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 48 West 48th-st. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass.—Fall Term begins Sept. 13, 1871. Send for catalogue. HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—The next term of twenty-eight weeks will open Sept. 18. EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED IS AT HOME this week to attend to applications of pupils for her school, NO. 102 EAST 39TH ST. AUG. 14, 1871.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The fourteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, 1871, and will continue until May 15, 1872. The full course of instruction is completed in two terms or in about twenty months. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Address, for catalogue or other information, at No. 37 Lafayette-place. THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS should apply now to American School Institute, No. 14 Bond-st. Demand for next session is now brisk.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleising Works, Nos. 134 and 136 E. 18th-st. Marble and Marbleized Mantles, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments and Grave-Stones, at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 228 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av; marble and marbleized mantels, head-stones, new designs, cheapest in City.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, VIA LONDONDERRY. Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Australia.....Sat., Aug. 19	Alexandria....Wed., Aug. 23
Britannia.....Sat., Aug. 26	Iowa..........Wed., Aug. 30
Europa........Sat., Sept. 2	Ismailia......Wed., Sept. 6
India.........Sat., Sept. 9	Caledonia.....Wed., Sept. 13

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon. Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry: First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location. Cabin excursion tickets, good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130. Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued, payable on presentation. Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 16. Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 19. China, Wednesday, Aug. 23. Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 26. Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 30. Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 2. Java, Wednesday, Sept. 6. Batavia, Sat'day, Sept. 9. Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 13. Parthia, Sat'day, Sept. 16.

RATES OF PASSAGE. By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage. For Russia and Scotia. | By other Wednesday ships. Cabin.....$130, gold. | Cabin.....$100, gold. Second cabin..... 80, gold. | Second cabin..... 80, gold. Return tickets, cabin.....$250 and $250, gold. Second cabin.....150, gold. By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers. First cabin.....$80 gold. Steerage.....$30, currency. Return tickets.....$150, gold. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Excursion tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD. 4,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each. Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.....Aug. 19, 4 P. M.
ATLANTIC.....Sept. 2, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC.....Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
BALTIC.....Oct. 7, 11 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers. RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency. Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c. Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

STEAM-SHIP OCEANIC, (FOR LIVERPOOL, calling at Cork,) from White Star Wharf, Pavonia, at 4 P. M. SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Aug. 17, 4 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Aug. 19, 4 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Aug. 24, 12 M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Aug. 26, 3 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency. First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30. To London.....80 | To London.....35. To Paris.....90 | To Paris.....38. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.....Daure.....Saturday, Aug. 26
LAFAYETTE.....Rousseau.....Saturday, Sept. 9
ST. LAURENT.....Lemarie.....Saturday, Sept. 23
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont.....Saturday, Oct. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE. First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS. THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. Whineray.....Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. Freeman.....Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price.....Sept. 6, at 11 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. Freeman.....Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams.....Sept. 20, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. F. Smith.....Sept. 27, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency. For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 47 North River. THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Aug. 19, at 7½ A. M. ITALY, Wheeler, Saturday, Aug. 26, at 12 M. Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or Londonderry: Cabin, $65 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency. For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST. GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Cheeseman, THURSDAY, Aug. 17, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Aug. 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, SATURDAY, Aug. 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, TUESDAY, Aug. 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month. SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Aug. 23. NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. Slocum.....Sept. 23. MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier.....Oct. 23. These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE will sail from Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana. CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Aug. 23. CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Tuesday, Sept. 5. CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Sept. 13. CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Monday, Sept. 25. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Aug. 30—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, touching at Punta Arenas, Acajutla and San Jose de Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 28.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Sept. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICE.....Aug. 17
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARD.....Aug. 24
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Aug. 31

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE

SINKING FUND

Land Grant Bonds

OF THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

WESTERN DIVISION.

These Bonds can now be had from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States.

They have thirty (30) years to run, bearing Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) Interest, payable on the 15th days of August and February in each year. The Principal and Interest are payable in *Gold*. The Principal in New-York; the Interest in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-Main, free of tax. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered or converted into Registered Bonds, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's land sales. The payment of the principal and interest is secured by a first and only mortgage on the Company's Lands, granted by the United States in 1866, lying on the line of this road, and amounting to 1,600,000 acres, the railway of the Western Division, extending from Marysville, Kansas, to a junction with Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney, a distance of 170 miles, together with the Equipments appertaining, Franchises, Rights of Way and Personal Property.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York as Trustees.

The Bondholders are amply protected by the terms of the Mortgage Deed, which prohibits a sale of the Company's lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, and a release of the lien of this Mortgage upon any portion sold until the purchase-money is paid to the Trustees, who are authorized to apply the same to the payment of these Bonds, either by purchase or to the Sinking Fund, for their redemption at maturity. This will more than extinguish the debt and leave the railway and equipments free. The security for the payment of these Bonds is therefore beyond all contingency.

Holders of 5-20s, and especially those who do not desire to be paid off by the Treasury Department, can now exchange their Governments for these Bonds at a *good and substantial profit*.

The location of the line of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is a commanding one, from the fact that it is a practical extension westwardly of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the next Land Grant road after the Illinois Central. The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is fed at its eastern terminus (St. Joseph) by railway lines coming direct from Hannibal, St. Louis, Chicago, and local roads converging at St. Joseph. Its business is therefore secured. Its connection with the Union Pacific Road opens up the through middle route across the Continent, and is of national importance. This is reflected in the fact that the quantities of letters and telegrams which we have received during the few days the Bonds have been for sale, applying for these securities, indicate the quick response of the American people in support of internal improvements, while at the same time they make a good investment.

Price for the present, 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

Circulars, maps, pamphlets, documents, &c., furnished upon application.

Expressage relating to the Bonds free. Marketable Securities received in exchange.

We have been at great expense in the examination of this property and the bonds and mortgage, and are satisfied the investments in this Loan will not only be safe but profitable. We base our calculations on the fact that the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, on the Eastern Division, lately successfully placed by our firm at 97½, have advanced to 102 and accrued interest, making them rule at 106, or nearly ten per cent. advance.

Under all circumstances, we unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.

To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.

To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.

To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.

The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE $300,000

JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI BONDS,

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF

EIGHT PER CENT.

Per annum, payable 1st of February and 1st of August. TOTAL DEBT of the County, including these Bonds, is less than **$375,000**. Assessed valuation of property in 1870 was over.... **$16,000,000**. Price 90 and accrued interest. Further information furnished on application to W. P. CONVERSE & CO., NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICE, LAND DEPARTMENT, SEARS' BUILDING, BOSTON, Aug. 3, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until noon THURSDAY, Aug. 17, for the sale of $60,000 of the land bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of April, 1867. The bids will be opened Friday, Aug. 18, and accepted bids declared.

JOHN DUFF, M. McCORMICK, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1871.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at its office in Chicago, on the 29th day of November, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon. By order of the Board of Directors. JOHN NEWELL, President.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS

FOR THE

WATER LOAN

OF THE

CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

INTEREST

IN GOLD,

AT

FIVE OR SIX PER CENT.,

AS MAY BE DECIDED.

THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE PROPOSES TO ISSUE ITS BONDS PAYABLE IN GOLD on the 1st day of July, in the year Nineteen Hundred, (1900,) for FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of, the purpose of defraying the expense of introducing water into said city.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Coupons, payable in Gold, July 1 and Jan. 1, will be attached to the bonds for the interest thereon, or the bonds may be registered under existing law and the interest payable in gold, on said dates.

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUE.

The bonds are issued under authority given by the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and an ordinance passed by the City Council of Providence.

SECURITY.

Their payment is guaranteed by a lien—first, upon all the real estate or personal property owned by the city, and, secondly, upon all the real estate of the citizens of said city.

The income derived from the use of the water is also pledged to the payment of the bonds and the interest thereon.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CITY.

The financial condition of the city on the 1st day of July inst. was as follows:

Taxable valuation of real estate	$63,515,713 00
Taxable valuation of the personal estate, 1870	40,565,100 00
Total taxable property..............	$104,080,813 00
Property exempted from taxation, owned by the city, institutions, &c., but held for the Water loan..............	$5,481,662 00
Total value..............	$109,562,475 00

CITY DEBT.

The funded debt of the city is as follows:

1st. A loan to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1876	$500,000 00
To meet this the city holds the same amount of the bonds of said railroad secured by a first mortgage upon the road in Rhode Island, and also funds in the hands of the Trustees of the Sinking Fund of this loan amounting to $114,694 07.	
2d. A loan issued in 1855 for public improvements of various kinds made prior to that date, payable Sept. 1, 1885, for....	600,000 00
To meet this the Trustees of this Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $274,478 34. In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city, of $10,000.	
3d. A loan issued in 1863 for expenses growing out of the enlistment of soldiers, payment of bounties, &c., payable Jan. 1, 1893, for....	300,000 00
To meet this the Trustees of this Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $90,343 31. In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city of $5,000.	
4th. The floating debt incurred for public works, such as opening streets, erecting public buildings and introducing the water for which it is proposed to issue these bonds, amounting to......	1,580,000 00
Of this sum the Water Commissioners have drawn.......$1,000,000	
There is cash on hand......... 325,000	—1,325,000 00
Leaving the actual floating debt, say.......	255,000 00

An examination of the above statement shows that the funded debt of the city is more than provided for, as the several sinking funds, with their collaterals, are sufficient, without the additional annual payments from the Treasury, to pay their respective loans at maturity.

The amount of the floating debt above what will be repaid from the sale of the water bonds is so small as to make it safe to say that the City of Providence with a valuation of $109,562,475, has no debt.

POPULATION.

The population of the city by the census of 1870 was 68,906, and is increasing more rapidly than at any previous period of her history, and there has been expended within the past seven years by the city for permanent public improvements more than $1,000,000.

With the above facts, the Water Loan of the City of Providence may be placed in the first class of securities, and is beyond a question.

CHARACTER OF PROPOSALS.

"The Committee of the City Council of the City of Providence on the City Debt" invite proposals for any portion of four millions of dollars of the Water Loan of said city, to be issued as per the annexed circular. Said proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Water Loan," and to be transmitted sealed to Benjamin Tripp, City Treasurer of Providence, on or before 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, the 24th day of August, 1871.

The proposals to be in the form hereunto annexed. Upon opening them the Committee will decide whether the loan shall be a five or six per cent. loan, and unless otherwise arranged, it will be payable at the City Treasurer's office in the City of Providence. The Committee reserve the right also to reject any or all of the bids at their discretion. The loan will be issued within sixty days from the opening of the proposals, and notice of the acceptance of any proposition will be transmitted at once to the party. The bonds are partly engraved and may be issued sooner than the above time if the labor on them can be completed. Interest from the 1st day of July to the date of issue, to be paid by the purchasers in currency at the rate of 1.10 for gold.

THOMAS A. DOYLE, Mayor, AMOS W. SNOW, NELSON W. ALDRICH, STEPHEN WATERMAN, WILLIAM BINNEY, } Committee.

PROVIDENCE, July 24, 1871.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned will take —— dollars of the Water Loan of the City of Providence, at the rate of —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars of said sum. The bonds to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or —— will take —— dollars of the same loan issued in similar manner, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and pay —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars thereof.

The bonds to be coupon or registered.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight. PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand. INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities. COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

SAFE INVESTMENTS.

Illinois Registered 10 per cent. Bonds. Missouri County 10 per cent. Bonds. Missouri School 10 per cent. Bonds. Kansas School 10 per cent. Bonds. Also, other choice 8 and 10 per cent. securities, payable in this City. For sale below par by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

$150,000 IN RAILROAD BONDS will be received in payment for valuable real estate in Brooklyn. Apply to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.)

7 PER CENT

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST., AND THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., NO. 95 NASSAU-ST.

FIRST-CLASS

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES. INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK. CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY.......... $45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY........ 892,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

FIRST MORTGAGE

8 PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

Milwaukee & Northern

RAILWAY COMPANY,

DUE 1891.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Issued at the rate of $18,000 per mile, only so fast as the road shall be completed and thoroughly equipped. Are a first and only lien upon the entire property of the Company.

This road is designed as a through line from Milwaukee to Green Bay and Lake Superior, connecting at Menasha with the Wisconsin Central (Land Grant) Road, now being built, via Stevens Point to Duluth, thus forming the shortest possible route from thence to the lake ports and the east. The first section is in successful operation twenty miles from Milwaukee. The second section, thirty-three miles, is being rapidly extended, and as soon as completed, direct connection will be made with Fond-du-Lac and Sheboygan, over the Railway of the Sheboygan and Fond-du-Lac Company. The country through which the road passes is one of the oldest settled portions of the State, and contains a dense population of thrifty and industrious people. No other section of the State offers such peculiar advantages for a remunerative local traffic, while the great saving of fifty miles in distance between Green Bay and Chicago must insure for this line a large through business.

Greenleaf, Norris & Co.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } **BANKERS,** { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

DESIRABLE HOME SECURITIES.

MEADE & CLARK, FINANCIAL AGENTS, NO. 141 BROADWAY, AND ERASTUS F. MEAD, Banker, No. 340 3d-av., corner 25th-st., Invite the attention of capitalists and investors generally to the FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE WALKILL VALLEY RAILWAY CO., which they offer for sale at ninety and accrued interest, in currency.

NEWARK, SOMERSET & STRAITSVILLE R. R. CO. OF OHIO.

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS.

This Road is now in successful operation, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central Railroads, thereby giving an outlet to the vast Coal and Iron Mines belonging to the said Company. For sale at 90 and interest by VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A CERTIFICATE of 750 shares of the capital stock of the New-York and Texas Beef-preserving Company, being No. 2, in the name of Ben Field. The above reward will be paid on the receipt of the said certificate by the subscribers at their office, No. 110 Broadway, New-York. VARNUM & TURNEY.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $9,510,336 14.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, LIGHT WAGON, Rockaway, sleigh and harness, all almost new; the horse is seven years old, perfectly sound, kind, and can trot close to three minutes; will warrant him in all respects; all to be sold cheap, as owner is leaving the City. Inquire at No. 113 Kingston-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A VERY fine gentleman's road horse, 15.3½ hands high, mahogany bay, eight years old, good style and action, excellent traveler, and of great endurance; can trot in three minutes; warranted sound and kind. Seen at BRIGGS' stables, No. 141 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR SORREL MARE, six years old, 15¼ hands, warranted sound and kind, free and stylish driver, fit for wagon; would suit a gentleman, or lady, or doctor; must be sold. Call at No. 86 King-st., in the butcher-shop.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH BAY horse, 15¼ hands high, seven years old; extra fine under the saddle, and a splendid driver; warranted sound and kind; also, a basket phaeton, nearly new. Nos. 15 and 17 East 28th-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD CANADIAN PONIES; used together for two years; sound, kind; 13 hands; will sell cheap, separately or together. No. 204 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH BAY HORSE, SIX years old, 15½ hands high, sound and kind in all harness, suitable for doctor, express or family use, at No. 337 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A PONY PHAETON. ANY PERSON having one for sale cheap can find a purchaser by addressing PHAETON, Box No. 163 Times Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE BAY horse, young, sound and kind; suitable for any kind of work. Apply at 357 Graham-av., Williamsburg.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 39 WEST 33RD-ST., BETWEEN 5th-avenue and Broadway.—Large pleasant rooms, en suite or single, with board; for family or gentlemen; references required.

NO. 98 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV. —Handsome furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a party of gentlemen or family, with first-class board.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; reference required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS house, neighborhood and board; references exchanged.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST.—SUPERIOR board for families and gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN and wife, from about the 1st of September, near Broadway; dinner at noon preferred. Address D. W. C., Station G.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL.—Open June 10. House new, 300 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some 17 acres on the Hudson River. Mountain air and scenery unsurpassed in the world. House enlarged the past Winter; grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests. Accessible by boats and cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMINARY, Amenia, N. Y., until Sept. 25. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for prospectus. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FIVE OR six cottage rooms. JAMES G. ROE.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO., ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 24, 1871.

THE COUPONS AND INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Eight per cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, both Eastern and Western Divisions, due Aug. 15, 1871, at New-York, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, free of tax. THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1871.

65th DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand. AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 7, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York City, on the 4th day of September next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 19th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 5th day of September next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 163 BROADWAY, July 12, 1871.

CAPITAL.....$200,000
SURPLUS.....180,000

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. free from tax, payable Aug. 1, 1871. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1871.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable on the 1st day of September prox., to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 P. M. Aug. 18 to the morning of Sept. 2. J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 3, 1871.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company will declare a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the 5th inst., payable on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger, at the close of business on Saturday, the 5th instant. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 119 Broadway.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A Dividend of THREE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 11th day of September next. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Aug. 31 until the morning of Sept. 12. M. A. MYERS, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1871.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. —The copartnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers under the names of JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., in Paris and TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., in New-York, will be dissolved on the first day of September next by mutual consent. Mr. EBEN KIMBALL will continue to sign the firm names at New-York by procuration while in settlement. JAS. W. TUCKER, EDWARD R. ANDREWS. PARIS and NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1871.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership to commence on the first day of September next, to do a General Domestic and Foreign Banking Business at New-York and Paris under the names of WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., at No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, and ANDREWS & CO., at No. 10 Place Vendome, Paris. Mr. EBEN KIMBALL will at New-York sign both names of the firm by procuration. GEORGE WALKER, EDWARD R. ANDREWS, HENRY TURNBULL. NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1871.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JOHN McCAFFIL & CO., No. 75 Maiden-lane, New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. John McCaffil retiring, Wm. H. Weed and Samuel A. McNear assuming the debts and liabilities of the concern. JOHN McCAFFIL, SAMUEL A. McNEAR, WM. H. WEED.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between the undersigned under the firm name of MORITZ & KLEIN, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All liabilities will be paid and claims collected by M. MORITZ, at No. 98 Franklin-st. M. MORITZ, D. A. KLEIN. NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1871.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RALZIE J. FULLER, RICHARD B. TREAT and ALLYN COX, bankrupts.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 16th day of August, A. D. 1871.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ralzie J. Fuller, of Castleton, Richmond County, N. Y., Richard B. Treat, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, and Allyn Cox, of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, formerly copartners in the firm name of Fuller, Treat & Cox, in the said City of New-York, and of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of the said Ralzie J. Fuller and Richard B. Treat, by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 187 Broadway, New-York. au17-law3wTh*

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. ROSENBLATT and GEORGE S. ROSENBLATT, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding, on the 9th day of August, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 21st day of August, 1871, at 11 o'clock, sell the personal property of the bankrupts, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at No. 514 Canal-street, consisting of a lot of ribbons, flowers, milliners' trimmings, &c., &c. GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal. NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1871.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE WORLD-FAMED Miss LYDIA THOMPSON AND HER NEW COMPANY.

The most complete and powerful comedy and burlesque organization either in this country or Europe. THIS and EVERY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE until further notice, the new burlesque (written especially for this company) upon the well-known tale of BLUE BEARD. BLUE BEARD. Supported by Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and every member of her new company. The performance will commence at 8 o'clock, with the farce of GIVE A DOG A BAD NAME. To avoid the rush at the time of opening the doors, SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LOTTA.

First engagement at this Theatre of the versatile young comedienne LOTTA, who will appear on THIS and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, in her dual character of LITTLE NELL and the MARCHIONESS, in Mr. John Brougham's dramatization of Charles Dickens' celebrated novel of the "Old Curiosity Shop," SUPPORTED by a POWERFUL COMPANY. MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1½. Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S. MATINEE. SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK. MISS LYDIA THOMPSON AND HER NEW COMPANY.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE WILL OPEN SEPT. 4, With the eminent artistes, Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, production of the sensational drama, in three acts, entitled A LIFE'S REVENGE. FOURNECHET.........GEO. C. BONIFACE. MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M. MEG'S DIVERSION and farce of MY SON DIANA. FRIDAY, Aug. 18, benefit of Mr. G. C. BONIFACE.

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.

Managers.........Carroll & Lamb. The accomplished artists Miss ANNIE WAITE and W. H. LEAKE, in the great play entitled UNDER THE WILLOWS.

BROOKLYN RINK, CLERMONT-AV.

SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS EVERY NIGHT. Mme. Varian Hoffmann, Franz Remmertz, Joseph Heine, Carl Bergmann's grand orchestra. Admission 50 cents.

TERRACE GARDEN.—JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—58th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, Aug. 18, grand Gala Concert. Attractive programme, increased orchestra.

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR, TO BE HELD AT ALBANY, OCT. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1871.

LAST DAY FOR ENTRIES, SEPT. 2.

The thirty-first Annual CATTLE SHOW and FAIR of the New-York State Agricultural Society will be held at Albany, Oct. 2 to 6, 1871. THE PREMIUMS are open to all comers, residents of New-York, or non-residents, on equal terms. ALL ENTRIES, except of fruits and flowers, must be made on or before SATURDAY, the 2d day of September. The usual FREE TRANSPORTATION of property for exhibition is conceded by all the principal railroad and steam-boat companies within the State, and free one way by the Boston and Albany Railroad for New-England exhibitors. For PREMIUM LISTS and all other information address NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Albany, New-York.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THEODORE THOMAS and his UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA. THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

$2.—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 21, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—THE NEW, staunch, sea-going steamer FLORENCE, Capt. JOHN A. CARNIE, Jr., leaves Christopher-st., North River, 8:45 A. M.; Franklin-st., North River, 9 A. M.; Pier No. 4, North River, 9:15 A. M.; Pier below Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. Leave the Beach, 4 P. M. Refreshments on board. The best surf and still water bathing in America. Also, superior picnic groves and rambles. Arrangements can be made for select parties. Inquire on board, or at No. 222 West-st.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE. Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day. West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; Pier No. 36, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.

EAST RIVER LINE. Steamer NAUSHON leaves 9th-st. at 8:30, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 17th...3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 17th...6:45 A. M.
Friday, 18th.....4:00 P. M.	Friday, 18th.....6:15 A. M.
Saturday, 19th...4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 19th...7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 20th.....8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 20th.....3:30 P. M.
Monday, 21st.....7:00 A. M.	Monday, 21st.....11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 22d.....7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 22d.....12:00 M.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD, from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 12th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 12th...6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th....7:30 A. M.	Monday, 14th.....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 16th..7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 15th....3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 17th...8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 16th..3:30 P. M.
Friday, 18th.....8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 17th...3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 19th...3:30 P. M.	Friday, 18th.....3:30 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 31 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $8.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE—THE OLD, popular, long-established evening line for Albany and Troy, and via connecting railroads for Buffalo and the West and Saratoga and the North, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, (Vestry-st.,) one block south of Jersey Ferry, daily, at 6 P. M. Fare always less than by any other route.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:00 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR TROY DIRECT—LANDING AT ALBANY.—The elegant light-draft steam-boat SUNNYSIDE leaves Pier No. 42, Spring-st., North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 6 o'clock P. M., being the only through steamer making certain connection with all the early trains for Saratoga and the North and West.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at New-Hamburg, Marlboro, Highland, Tivoli and Malden.—Steam-boat SUNNYSIDE will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot Spring-st., at 3 P. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 2:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

FOR SING SING CAMP-MEETING.—The steamer ADELPHI leaves Pier No. 34 (Harrison-st.,) every afternoon at 2:55. Returning leaves Sing Sing every morning at 6:50.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until the 1st of September, (proximo,) for eight hundred thousand (800,000) lithographed checks, for the use of the various Pension Agencies (fifty-nine in number) for the year 1872. Samples can be seen at this office, or at any United States Pension Agency.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder, with two competent sureties, that the bidder is engaged in the business of lithographing, and has the requisite facilities for the performance of the contract for which the bid is made, in a satisfactory manner.

The proposal and guarantee should be superscribed with the place of residence of the signers, and the proper date.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved. J. H. BAKER, Commissioner of Pensions.

PERSONAL.

LETTUCE COMELY.—WRITTEN POSTER mastery eagle speed toy toast foster thysam levee. Small anderous joyful daring.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND MILITARY FESTIVAL AND FETE CHAMPETRE AT FASHION COURSE, IN AID OF THE UNION HOME FOR SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS.

CARDS.

In view of the approaching Military Festival the Flushing and North-side Railroad Company have made ample arrangements to run special trains solely for transporting passengers to and from West Flushing Station. Special excursion tickets will be printed for the trip at the usual rate (30 cents) at which regular passengers are now supplied. Desiring to assist the charitable undertaking, our Railroad Company has decided to donate one-third of the gross receipts for these excursion tickets to aid the Home and School. Yours, very respectfully, JOHN J. LOCKE, President Flushing and North-side Railroad Co.

It will afford us much pleasure to assist you in your very charitable enterprise. We will furnish you, free of charge for setting up, cartage, and removal, one of our four-pocket tables for the Championship billiard match to be played in aid of the Union Home and School for the Destitute and Orphan Children of Soldiers and Sailors. PHELAN & COLLENDER.

With the kind letters of approval already received, the promoters of the Festival feel sanguine that the undertaking will not only prove a pecuniary success, but that, as a testimonial benefit from the public, it will enlist a widespread interest, and be one of the most enjoyable series of entertainments ever given in this country. BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK, General Manager, No. 29 Beekman-st., New-York.

PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME of the GRAND MILITARY FESTIVAL AND FETE CHAMPETRE.

The Festival will be opened on MONDAY, Oct. 2, 1871, at 10 A. M., at the celebrated Fashion Course, in West Flushing, Long Island, and will continue (Sundays excepted) for two weeks. About Sept. 1, a complete programme, with order of exercises and appointments for each day, will be advertised and distributed in circulars. For the present the management can only announce the following general outlines:

GRAND MILITARY DISPLAYS, which will be of a highly interesting character.

PRIZE-SHOOTING FESTIVAL for the championship of America, and premiums ranging from $500 to $100—distance 150 yards. All the best shots in military organizations particularly invited. Let each company be represented. Entrance fee and season ticket, $10. Contestants to fire in the order that the tickets were bought, each being numbered.

TROTTING MATCHES, under the direction of the ablest sportsmen in the country. A special circular will soon be issued to those who send their address.

BASE-BALL MATCHES for the championship of America, belts and gold medals valued at $100 each. Clubs are invited to confer with the General Manager at once.

SPORTS OF THE CARNIVAL, as displayed by fifty fantastical knights, full of fun and frolic for the occasion.

FOOT-RACE—PROFESSIONALS. For championship belt and $100. Entrance fee and season ticket $10.

MASS FOOT-RACE—AMATEURS. No professional runners allowed in this race. Open to all others. First premium, Amateur's Belt and $50; second, $75; third, $50; fourth, $25. Entrance fee and five admission cards, $5.

LADIES' EQUESTRIAN RACE. First premium, $100 and gold medal; second, $50 and gold medal; third and fourth, each $25 and silver medal. Apply at Manager's office.

RIDING FOR DIAMOND RING. Ring to be suspended over the track in front of judges' stand, value $300. Entrance fee and two season tickets, $20.

BALLOON ASCENSIONS will be made many times daily by an experienced aeronaut.

WALKING MATCHES for the championship belt and $100. Walkists should apply at once to General Manager.

BILLIARD MATCHES. For championship golden cue and $100. Application to General Manager.

PRIZE DANCING. For championship belt and $100. Apply.

SKATING MATCH. On parlor skates, belt and $100. Apply.

DRUMMING MATCH. For championship and $100. Apply.

TIGHT-ROPE WALKING. Champion belt and $100. Apply.

YACHT RACE. First time on land—will be a great sensation and novelty.

SLOW RACE. A novelty in this section. The slowest horse to win $100. Open to all. Entrance fee and season ticket, $10. Who has the slowest horse?

VELOCIPEDE RACE. For champion belt and $100. Entrance fee and season ticket, $10.

INDUSTRIAL RACES—TROTTING. These one-mile races must be driven by the owners or employes engaged in their business. Horses to be those usually employed in such business. Entrance fees, (in each case,) with three season tickets, $5.

FARMERS' TWO-HORSE BOLSTER WAGON—TROT.

First prize, new bolster wagon.....$100 00
Second prize, new harness.....50 00

EXPRESSMEN'S RACE—TROT.

To light express wagon, first premium, new wagon.....$100 00
To light express wagon, second premium, harness.....50 00

BUTCHERS' RACE—TROT. To Butchers' Cart, first premium, new cart, $125. To Butchers' Cart, second premium, harness, $50.

CARTMEN'S TWO-HORSE TRUCK RACE—TROT. First premium, new truck, $200. Second premium, harness, $100.

GROCERS' RACE—TROT. First premium, new wagon, $200. Second premium, harness, $50.

BAKERS' RACE—TROT. First premium, new wagon, $200. Second premium, harness, $50.

MULE RACE. Under the saddle—One mile for $100. Entrance fee and season ticket, $10.

DONKEY RACE. Under the saddle—One mile, $100. Entrance fee and season ticket, $10.

OTHER ATTRACTIONS will undoubtedly be added, and no pains spared to heighten the enjoyment. Ample preparations will be made for DANCING THROUGHOUT THE DAY, enlivened by the MUSIC FROM QUADRILLE AND BRASS BANDS, with most excellent REFRESHMENTS AT THE CLUB-HOUSE, AND LUNCHES AT REFRESHMENT STANDS. Admission, $1. Season ticket, twelve admissions, $10.

WALLACK'S. MATINEE. SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK. BLUE BEARD and FARCE.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES. SIX DAYS, COMMENCING AUG. 16. A very large number of horses, including all the best in America, are in attendance. Excellent racing is anticipated. W. R. TRAVERS, President. C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:20, 6:10, 8:15, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains. 8:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent. NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:30 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:30 and 10:00 A. M., and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent. For further particulars see time table. *This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
5:00 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead. Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

THE CORNELL CLAIM.

Shall the Iron-Work of the New Court-House be Paid For?

Further Proceedings in the Court for a Writ of Mandamus—Interesting Argument of Counsel for the Claimants—A Singular Defense for Connolly & Co. to Make.

The motion for a mandamus against Controller CONNOLLY and the new Court-house Commissioners, made on behalf of JOHN B. CORNELL, which was adjourned for a week, came up yesterday before Judge SUTHERLAND in Supreme Court, Chambers. The motion is made on behalf of Mr. CORNELL as the representative of the former firm of J. B. & W. W. CORNELL, iron merchants of this City, to enforce payment of an alleged balance amounting, with interest, to $41,000, due from the City under a contract for the iron-work of the famous County Court-house. Although the sole object of the motion is to enforce payment of the claim by the proper official, yet in view of the present confused condition of official responsibility in matters relating to the building for which the materials were furnished, it became necessary to present to the Court three distinct motions. Two of these motions were against the Commissioners of the new Court-house, the one to compel them to pay Mr. CORNELL's bill out of the $200,000 claimed to be in their hands; the other to compel the Commissioners to make requisition on the Controller for the necessary amount as authorized by the statute, in the event of no funds remaining in their hands. The motion against the Controller was for a mandamus to compel him to pay the amount, the bill having been properly audited and filed in the records of his office as an audited debt against the City, half of which he had already paid.

At the opening of the argument, counsel for Mr. CORNELL read the latter's affidavit, already presented fully in the TIMES, and also presented a detailed statement of the claim, sworn to as being correct, that the services therein specified and articles enumerated, had been performed and furnished, and that the prices charged were reasonable and just.

On the part of the Commissioners, an affidavit was read, made by THOMAS COMAN, one of the members of the Board, in which he sets forth that the bill of Mr. CORNELL has never been presented to the Commissioners, or audited by them; that he has reason to believe, and does believe, that the charges therein are exorbitant and excessive, both in quantity and price; that the bill should be submitted to the Commissioners for audit before payment thereof, and that no moneys now remained in the hands of the Board.

On behalf of Controller CONNOLLY an affidavit was read, made by himself, in which he stated that all moneys paid out by him from appropriations made for the building of the new Court-house were paid out by him only in due conformity with the provisions of law, as he was advised thereof. Subsequently in the course of the argument an affidavit was presented from the Controller stating that none of the $750,000 worth of bonds authorized by the act of 1871 had yet been issued; that hence no fines had been realized from their sale, out of which it was now sought to enforce payment, and that the $200,000 transferred by him to the Commissioners of the new Court-house was advanced to them in anticipation of such sale of the bonds.

While the affidavits on either side were being read, quite an interested audience had collected in Court, who listened to the discussion throughout. On the part of Mr. CORNELL there appeared as counsel Messrs. EDWARD RANDOLPH ROBINSON and EDWARD R. LAWRENCE, JR.; on the part of the Commissioners Messrs. TWEED & EDLESTON and Mr. MONELL; on the part of the Controller RICHARD O'GORMAN, Corporation Counsel, and Mr. TRULL, of DEVLIN, MILLER & TRULL. The following are the leading points of Mr. ROBINSON's argument on behalf of Mr. CORNELL:

"Under the facts presented, it would be a reproach upon the administration of justice if relief could not be obtained; otherwise the relator will be stripped of his property without compensation. An action at law will not lie, and he has no remedy whatever unless he can maintain it by mandamus. It appears from the papers (folio 14) that by acts of the Legislature in 1868, 1864, 1865 and 1866, more than $2,000,000 were directed to be raised by the Supervisors by tax, loan or the issue of stock, to be applied to the construction of the Court-house, to be paid by the Controller on bills audited and allowed by the Supervisors. In 1867, a further appropriation of $800,000 was made by the Legislature 'for the completion of the Court-house,' and in 1868 a further appropriation of $800,000 was made for the completion, fitting-up and furnishing of the Court-house.' And in 1869 a further appropriation of $600,000 was made for the 'completion, fitting up and furnishing of the Court-house.' All these appropriations, amounting in the aggregate to more than $4,800,000, were raised in the manner directed by law, and were received by the Controller, and at the time the bill of relator's firm was audited and payment demanded, there was more than enough of these appropriations remaining in the Controller's hands, unexpended, to pay the bill in full. By act of April 26, 1870, a further appropriation of $600,000 was made for the completion of the Court-house. The Mayor was authorized to appoint four Commissioners, and it was provided that upon their appointment all powers of the Supervisors should cease, and the Commissioners were given the power to superintend and complete the Court-house for a sum not exceeding $600,000. Messrs. COMAN, NORTON, INGERSOLL and WALSH were appointed and still are Commissioners, and thus became the successors of the Supervisors with reference to the construction and completion of the Court-house, and all contracts made therefor and work done thereon. The sum of $600,000 thus appropriated was raised and received by the Controller, and the Controller, in the Spring and Summer of 1870, expressly promised to pay the relator the amount due on the bill of his firm out of this appropriation. He did not do this, however, but on the contrary paid out large amounts of the appropriation on alleged claims for work done and materials furnished to the Board of Supervisors with reference to the Court-house before the passage of the act of April 26, 1870, and the appointment of the Commissioners, but long subsequent to the auditing and allowance of the Cornells' bill, which payments, or some of them, were made by the Controller without the proper vouchers therefor, and in violation of law. Among these are the 'Garvey' payments, set out in detail in the affidavit. The relator claims that he was legally entitled to be paid the amount of his firm's bill by the Controller out of the $600,000 appropriation, or out of the previous appropriations, before these payments were made to GARVEY. By the act of the Legislature, passed April 19, 1871, a further appropriation of $750,000 was made for the completion of the Court-house, to be expended under the direction and supervision of the Commissioners; and it was provided that the Controller should, on requisition of the Commissioners, pay over to their credit such sum or sums as they deem necessary, the amount to be raised by the Controller on the stock of the City of New-York. The amount has been raised by, and received by the Controller. About $200,000 has been paid to the credit of the Commissioners, on their requisition, and is in their hands unexpended, and the balance remains in the Controller's hands unexpended. Thereupon the relator, on the 11th July, 1871, caused a demand to be served on the Commissioners for a requisition on the Controller for the payment of the amount due on his firm's bill, and on the 20th July, 1871, on ascertaining that they had received funds from the Controller, caused a demand for payment to be made upon them, and on the same day caused a similar demand to be served on the Controller for payment of the bill by him. Neither of these demands have been complied with. If either the Controller or the Commissioners have in their hands or under their control funds applicable to the construction and completion of the Court-house, it is their duty out of them to pay the amount due on this bill. If they refuse or neglect, after demand made, to do so, it is the duty of the Court to compel them to discharge the duty by mandamus. It has been held that mandamus lies to compel a County Treasurer to pay the amount of an account which had been legally audited by the Board of Supervisors.

"The relator has a clear legal right to the relief which he seeks, viz., payment out of the moneys which have been appropriated by the Legislature for the construction and completion of the Court-house, of a just bill duly audited for work and materials actually furnished by his firm toward the construction and completion of that building. Prior to the auditing and allowance of the bill on the 5th day of July, 1869, $4,800,000 had been appropriated by the Legislature and received by the Controller for those purposes. Since the auditing and allowance of the bill, $1,350,000 have been appropriated by the Legislature, and received by the Controller for these purposes. It is admitted that there is a balance of these appropriations on hand unexpended. So far as there is any balance of the appropriations made prior to 1870, the right of the relator to relief is evidently complete and needs no vouchers other than those which are annexed to the moving papers, to sustain it. The appropriations prior to 1870 were made subject to the direction of the Board of Supervisors, 'to be paid by the Controller on bills audited and allowed by the Board of Supervisors.' The Board of Supervisors audited and allowed the bill in question on the 5th day of July, 1869, and directed the Controller to pay it. It is not claimed that there was anything improper in their action, or that the bill was incorrectly audited or allowed. The action of the Board of Supervisors was approved by the Mayor.

"After the audit of the Board of Supervisors the bill was again audited and allowed by the County Auditor and filed in the Controller's office, as an adjusted and settled account. It thereupon became entitled to be paid in full out of any balance of the Court-house appropriations then in the hands of the Controller or out of any subsequent appropriations which should come into the hands of the Controller applicable to the purpose, and was entitled to be so paid prior to bills for work done subsequently and audited subsequently, or at least pro rata with such bills. The Controller has admitted that the bill was properly audited and allowed by paying a portion of it on the 8th day of December, 1869, and by repeatedly promising to pay the balance, and in making such payment, he "approved" of the vouchers, which had been already examined and allowed by the County Auditor, as required by the sixth section of the act of 1867. There is, therefore, no answer which can be made by the Controller to the claim of the relator, so far as these appropriations are concerned, except that they have been exhausted by legal payments of bills for work and materials actually furnished to the Court-house, duly audited prior to that of the relator, or having for some other legal reason a preference over his bill. If it be shown that these appropriations have been exhausted by such legal payments, then the relator claims:

"That the appropriations of 1870 and 1871, or such balance of them as has not been legally expended, is also applicable to the payment of the amount due on his bill. That no other vouchers are necessary to entitle the relator to payment out of either of these appropriations than those which are annexed to the moving papers. If the funds are in the hands of the Controller, the Court will grant the motion directing payment by him. If they are in the hands of the Commissioners, it will grant the other motion directing payment by them. That if any other voucher is required, it is merely the approval of the Commissioners, or their requisition upon the Controller for the payment of the amount due. That voucher, if necessary as a preliminary to payment by the Controller, the relator is legally entitled to receive from the Commissioners, and it is their duty to give it. He has demanded it of them, but he has not been able to obtain it (fols. 25, 132,) and now seek to obtain it by mandamus. If, therefore, it is a necessary preliminary to payment under the acts of 1870 and 1871, making the appropriations, the Court will grant the motion No. 1, and order the Commissioners to give the necessary requisition, and will also grant the further motion, No. 2, directing the Controller to pay on receiving such requisition, and if the prayer for mandamus in the last motion is not broad enough in this regard, the Court will grant the order suggested under the alternative prayer for general relief."

Mr. ROBINSON continued to argue at great length, contending that the appropriations of 1870 and 1871, or such balance of them as has not been legally expended, is applicable to the payment of the amount due on the relator's bill; that it appears that the Controller and the Commissioners have already practically given the very construction to the language of these appropriations which it is claimed on Mr. CORNELL's part to be correct. The moving papers show that they have actually paid out of these appropriations alleged claims to the time these appropriations were made, and prior to the appointment of the Commissioners. Because both were in accordance with the true, practical, common-sense construction of the Appropriation acts—the construction which any man of ordinary capacity would give to the language employed, and which has already been given by the Courts in a similar case. They show that the construction now contended for is not the plain, natural one, but a mere after-thought, devised for the purpose of this defense. If this construction is now claimed by the Controller, he not only stultifies himself, but places himself in this dilemma—that he admits he has made illegal payments—that the Garvey payments, and all others of a similar character, on this ground alone, without reference to their alleged extortionate and fraudulent character, or their lack of due authentication, were unauthorized and improper. He says, on the one hand: "I knew the Garvey claims were extortionate and fraudulent, but the law left me no choice but to pay them out of this appropriation of 1870;" and on the other, "I knew CORNELL's claim to be just and right, but the law does not permit me to pay it out of the appropriation of 1870 and 1871." We submit, therefore, that these appropriations are applicable to the payment of the amount due on the bill in question. It is settled that the audit and allowance of accounts against the County by the Board of Supervisors, who had the authority to make such audit and allowance, is a judicial determination conclusive upon themselves and upon their successors in office. In this case the vouchers are filed in the Controller's office as adjusted claims. They have been approved by the Commissioners' predecessors in office, and have been approved by the Mayor, the County Auditor and the Controller, and are such as the Commissioners cannot legally disapprove. If it be claimed, in answer to this application, that all the moneys which has been specially appropriated for the construction and completion of the Court-house, and are applicable to the payment of this bill, have been exhausted; we submit that this is no answer, unless it be clearly and specifically shown that these moneys have been exhausted by legal payments of bills for work and materials actually furnished to the Court-house, duly audited prior to that of the relator, or having, for some other legal reason, a preference over his bill. It is no answer to the application to say simply that the appropriations have been exhausted, unless facts are placed before the Court so as to enable it to say whether they have been legally exhausted. It is no more an answer to the application to say this than to say that they have been given away or stolen; to the extent that illegal payments have been made, it is as if the money were in the Treasury, so far as our application is concerned. The relator, with a bill, admitted to be correct and regularly audited, had a vested right to be paid out of these appropriations, or at all events to be paid out of these appropriations as far as they would go pro rata with others, whose bills had been audited at the same time or subsequent to his own. The Controller had no right to exclude him and pay others in full whose bills were either not audited at all, or were audited subsequent to his. Even if the "Garvey" bills were bona fide, regularly audited for work duly done, the Controller had no right to do this. *A fortiori*, if the Garvey bills were fraudulent, not duly audited, and paid collusively, in violation of law, as is alleged in the affidavit. It is like the case of an executor to whom a claim has been regularly presented, and by whom it is allowed, and who afterward undertakes to squander the estate, or even to pay out all of it to other creditors. As to the new point raised by Controller CONNOLLY's second affidavit, that none of the bonds authorized by the act of 1871 had been issued, Mr. ROBINSON contended that in that event the Court should issue its mandamus to compel compliance with the statute. As to the affidavit that the $200,000 received by the Commissioners in advance, the bare assertion that it had all been expended, was insufficient. They should be compelled to state how and in what manner it had been exhausted.

Mr. O'GORMAN followed, in a brief argument on behalf of Controller CONNOLLY, contending that under the law of 1871 he could only issue these bonds on the requisition of the Commissioners; that all payments must be made through the Commissioners; that under the statute Mr. CORNELL had a remedy which he might have put in force more than a year ago; that in all things the Controller had acted strictly in conformity with law, and the Court could not issue a mandamus which must be inoperative, there being no fund out of which there is authority to direct payment to be made.

At this point the Court adjourned, and directed that the argument be continued at 11 o'clock today.

Kings County Taxes—The Assessed Value of Real Estate in the State.

A committee consisting of Supervisor NEWMAN and City Assessors WILLIAM A. FUREY and THOMAS W. FIELD, of Brooklyn, have made arrangements to visit Albany for the purpose of conferring with the Board of State Assessors concerning the valuation for State purposes of real estate in Kings County. The present assessed value is, in round numbers, $195,000,000. This amount, the Committee claim, should be reduced $45,000,000, leaving $150,000,000 as a proper valuation for Kings when compared with the rest of the counties in the State. The Committee will be prepared with statistics to prove that in the State at large the increase of assessed valuation during the last ten years amounts to 42 and 7-10ths per cent., including Kings and New-York counties. Deducting these counties, the increase of assessed valuation of real estate in the whole State of New-York is only eight and a half per cent., while the increased assessed valuation in Kings County during the same period was ninety-two per cent. The remarkable fact will be presented for the consideration of the State Assessors, that the following fifteen counties have apparently suffered from their increased railroad, canal, and other internal improvements, as the following statement of the decreased assessed valuation of real estate between 1861 and 1870, inclusive, will show:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Cattaraugus	11½	Schenectady	5½
Chenango	1	Schoharie	12¾
Delaware	½	Schuyler	31¾
Dutchess	4¾	St. Lawrence	10¾
Fulton	4½	Sullivan	20
Jefferson	1½	Ulster	8¾
Lewis	1¾	Washington	8¾
Madison	4¾		

Cruelty on the High Seas—Committal of the Prisoner.

The examination into the charge of inflicting cruel and unusual punishment upon seamen, preferred against WILLIAM E. BARRY, first mate of the American ship *Comet*, during a recent voyage from San Francisco to New-York, was resumed yesterday before United States Commissioner SHIELDS. Additional evidence was adduced to the effect, that on the occasion when the prisoner caused CHRISTIAN DAHLE, the complainant, to be triced up by the wrists, he suffered him to remain in this condition for six hours, so that when released, his face presented a dark purple hue. He was then compelled to remain in a dark hole for eight days, living entirely on bread and water. It was attempted to be proved, on the part of the defense, that DAHLE's conduct toward the mate induced this treatment, but without success. BARRY was committed, in default of $2,000 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Henry Bergh and the Police Commissioners.

The Board of Police Commissioners recently received an application for an interview from several of the street railroad companies and stage proprietors, relative to the action taken by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in arresting the drivers and stopping the cars and stages to which were found attached lame or otherwise disabled horses. The application was founded on the letter, published some time since, addressed by Mayor HALL to the Board of Police, in which he recommended a withdrawal of the support hitherto rendered to the humanitarians by the Police officers, and, in fact, the Chief Magistrate of the City coolly suggested to the Police Commissioners to break a State law. The Board of Police replied to the applicants that they would prefer waiting until such time as HENRY BERGH could attend, so that both sides might be heard. Yesterday Mr. BERGH, accompanied by Mr. E. T. GERRY, the counsel of the Society, had an interview with the President and some of the Commissioners. Mr. BERGH said he did not think his presence was needed at any such interview with the car and stage companies. He had only one line to follow, and so long as he had the law of the State to back him, he should keep on his course in protecting the dumb brutes. If it was thought he was violating the law, then let the parties who thought so bring the law to bear, and have him arrested. He was of opinion that it was a matter which the Courts alone had to deal with, and not the Police Board or the Mayor. The People of the State of New-York had passed a humane and civilizing law for the protection of God's inferior creation from cruelty and abuse at the hands of the so-called higher order of animals, and so long as that law existed the Society would act strictly by it. This law contained the following section:

"The Police force of the City of New-York, as well as of all other places where Police organizations exist, shall, as occasion may require, aid the Society, its members or agents, in the enforcement of all laws which are now, or may hereafter be, enacted for the protection of dumb animals."

When his fellow-citizens annulled that law—an event which he hoped for humanity's sake would never occur—then this Society would succumb. After a long consultation it was agreed that there would be no necessity for Mr. BERGH's presence at the projected audience.

A CLEVER CAPTURE.

Desperate Operations of Scuttle-Thieves—One of them Captured with his Plunder by a Patrolman.

One of the most adroit thieving operations and daring Police achievements lately occurring in this City, were reported last evening from the Nineteenth Precinct. Late yesterday afternoon two men, who were to all appearances respectable painters, as they had with them all the appliances of the trade, rang the bell at the residence of Mr. THOMAS STEPHENSON, No. 56 West Fiftieth-street, and asked permission to go to the roof so as to reach that of an adjoining house which they had been ordered to paint, and the occupants of which were out of town. The permission was readily accorded, and the two men having passed upstairs, no further attention was paid to them. It happened a few minutes later that Patrolman TULLY, of the Nineteenth Precinct, happening to glance up from the street, saw a forbidding face peering from the roof. He instantly ran up, and on reaching the roof saw that there was something wrong, as the scuttles of both Nos. 52 and 54 were open. Going to that of No. 52, and looking down he saw a man coming up toward him. This man seeing the officer ran back, exclaiming, "Get your pistol Bill." Notwithstanding this threat the officer pursued the outlaws down into the house, which is unoccupied, and followed them into the basement. Here one of them burst through a window and escaped into the street, but TULLY seized the other and a terrible struggle ensued. The officer finally captured his antagonist and took him to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house, where he gave his name as JAMES SAMPSON, his age nineteen years, his occupation a "thief," and his residence the Union Depot, corner of Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue. He had with him a small black satchel, which was searched, and found to contain jewelry worth fully $1,200, and consisting of a gold watch and chain, a choral necklace, and other articles. After his incarceration, he was identified as one of two men, who some days before had asked permission to go to the roof of the house at the corner of Sixtieth-street and Third-avenue to paint an adjoining one; on that occasion the house of Capt. KARL KLEIN, No. 167 East Sixtieth-street, was robbed of jewelry valued at $800. The prisoner is declared by Capt. GUNNER to be one of several noted "scuttle-thieves" who have lately committed extensive depredations in the upper part of the City, in houses to which they gained access by means similar to those practiced in these cases. The thief will be arraigned this morning at the Yorkville Police Court. It is supposed that the plunder found with SAMPSON was taken from the residence of Rev. HEBER NEWTON, No. 54 West Fiftieth-street, but as that gentleman is absent from the City with his family, the precise facts could not be ascertained.

THE ORANGEMEN.

Address by Members of the Organization in Toronto to their New-York Brethren—Gov. Hoffman Congratulated on his Course.

The Orangemen of Toronto recently held a meeting, at which the subject of the parade of the New-York organization on July 12 was discussed, and it was deemed proper that, in view of all the circumstances, an address should be prepared congratulating the New-York Orangemen for their fearless vindication of their rights on that occasion. It was also determined to, in a similar manner, congratulate Gov. HOFFMAN for the patriotic course he had pursued in the cause of law and order. The addresses were drawn up and given in charge of Mr. OGLE R. GOWAN, who arrived in this City yesterday with them. The following is the address to the Orangemen:

To the Brave Orangemen of the City of New-York:

DEAR BRETHREN: The loyal Orangemen of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada, while viewing with intense excitement and alarm the perilous position in which freedom of thought and action were placed in the City of New-York by the murderous threats of a sanguinary Fenian rabble on the 12th of July, they feel bound to express the great satisfaction they derived from finding that while their brethren in your City were placed in the "gap" of danger, and that nought but peril and death stared them on every side, they were found, like their fathers of old, faithful to truth and liberty, determined to stand by the right, and to unfurl the old flag of freedom to the breeze of heaven, inscribed with the memorable motto, "No Surrender."

DEAR BRETHREN: The Great Grand Master divided the sea to allow your fathers to pass over on dry land. He filled the sails of the immortal WILLIAM to waft him safely to the shores of Britain. His guiding finger and outstretched arm directed and protected him from Torbay to London, and from London to the Boyne, and through perils "seen and unseen." The same great and omnipotent Ruler has extended His mercy and goodness from Derry to New-York, standing around you on every side and amidst every peril, to guard you as with "a flaming sword," against the malice of your enemies.

BRETHREN: While glorying in your courage amid danger, and rejoicing in your fidelity under persecution, let us ask you to unite with us in ever remembering with grateful hearts and with thankful praises that your lives were spared and your liberties secured by the Great Grand Master above, who has ever guarded His people while faithful to His laws.

Signed and sealed, on behalf of the Orangemen of Toronto, on the 20th day of July, 1871, by the district officers.

The following is the address to the Governor which was not presented yesterday, owing to the absence of the gentleman at Newport, R. I.:

To Hon. John T. Hoffman, Governor of the State of New-York:

SIR: We, the loyal Orangemen of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, beg to offer you our heartfelt congratulations on the noble and patriotic stand taken by you in the cause of law and order on the last memorable 12th of July in the City of New-York. We feel that to you, not only the association to which we pride ourselves on belonging, but the American public generally, owe a deep and lasting debt of gratitude for the energy and courage displayed at a crisis when such qualities alone could combat and control the unreasoning and unreasonable factiousness of an arbitrary and violent mob. While we fully appreciate the advantage of this praiseworthy course of action to the loved association of which we are devoted members, we at the same time acknowledge and highly value its importance to the whole community as the vindication of the freedom of thought speech and action on the part of every class of the American people, so long as such thought, speech or action does not trespass on the rights of citizens or subjects of other views. Orangemen, whether in the United States or Canada, claim for themselves no exclusive privileges, but they cannot but admire and glory in the conduct which in the present instance has been displayed for the benefit and in support of the rights of their order. And they value it the more that it is, at the same time, the assertion of a great and general principle, worthy of a free people, one which we trust will ever guide the counsels of the wide-spread Republic over a portion of which, Sir, you preside, and in the maintenance of which thousands of law-abiding and order-loving people will rejoice. It will doubtless be a source of regret to many Christian people that this triumph has not been achieved without bloodshed, but while this unhappy feature of the event is to be lamented, we humbly trust that under Providence even the present sacrifice of human life may be the means of insuring safety to the lives as well as the liberties of the many in times to come. That you may long live to enjoy the esteem of your fellow-citizens, and that the people of Britannia and Columbia may ever enjoy the blessings of peace and freedom under their respective Governments, is the fervent prayer of the loyal Orangemen of Toronto."

"Signed and sealed on behalf of the Orangemen of Toronto, on the 20th day of July, 1871, by the district officers."

Yesterday's Heat—The Storm.

The sun rose, yesterday morning, red and angry. His bright beams glared through a veil of thick mist that hid their splendor and intercepted their warmth, making the early hours quite cool. But the weatherwise were not to be deceived by this apparent promise of comfortable weather. They nodded their heads sagaciously, and said that it would be a sweltering hot day. Working men listened, and growled at the thought of being blistered and baked. Soda-water men and vendors of Summer drinks rubbed their hands approvingly, and heartily acquiesced with the dicta of the weatherwise. These prophets of warmth were not deceived. About 10 o'clock the mercury in the thermometer began to ascend in the most reckless fashion, being possessed by some evil spirit of ambition that whispered excelsior. Higher and higher yet went the mercury, without cessation and without pity, until about 2 o'clock the bricklayers and stone-masons felt their tools get so hot in their hands that they were obliged to cool them in water. The unhappy pedestrians whose evil fortune compelled them to trudge along Broadway kept their handkerchiefs in their hats, and at every few minutes would pause and wipe off the perspiration that came rolling in streams down their inflamed countenances. Round all the soda-water stands were lines of thirsty souls pouring cool draughts down their throats. At 3 o'clock the mercury in the thermometer at the Central Park pointed to 87°, and others in the heated City marked a still higher degree of heat. This was the acme of the Summer drink business, and many vendors looked upon the prospects of the coming evening as exceedingly flattering. But, fortunately, they were doomed to disappointment. Though the heat still remained very great, and the extreme stillness of the air made it oppressive to an unusual degree, yet there were signs and omens of a change written in the sky in the plainest letters. From all quarters of the horizon came thronging swollen masses of cumulus cloud, black and threatening in the centre, with grayish edges, and dark, ragged, detached patches, driven in front of them. Soon the sky became covered with these messengers of the storm. Lower and lower they sank toward the earth, increasing the sultriness inordinately. About 5½ o'clock a wind arose from the southwest and drove these clouds before it at a terrible rate. It blew for a few minutes like a hurricane. Branches crashed, shutters banged, dogs ran barking across the streets, people scudded confusedly from one sheltering point to another, the poor quadrupeds of the horse-cars broke into nervous galloping, as if they could escape from what was coming; store-keepers rushed out hurriedly with poles to remove their dry-goods, dangling as baits to catch feminine fish. The wind went down as swiftly as it had risen, and a moment after a bright flash of lightning flared through the air, making everything livid and ghastly under its blue light. It was followed by a tremendous peal of thunder, that came so quickly after the flash as to show that the electric pother was directly over the heads of the good people of New-York. Flash after flash and peal after peal succeeded in rapid course, but the storm rolled away to the eastward very speedily. Then came down perfect torrents of rain almost tropical in their vehemence; but even this did not last long, and the fierce rush of water from the skies was soon subdued to a slight shower. This was perfectly satisfactory to the people who had got caught, and who were shivering in discomfort under the pent-houses of the corner groceries. Nobody's temper is improved by a wetting, and ladies generally are so conscious of the ill effect of rain upon their appearance and their toilets that they compare themselves to cats from their horror of water in abnormal quantities and fashion. But though the rain ceased to dash vehemently upon the housetops, and the storm rolled away, the flashes of lightning were visible to a late hour in the night. The air, cooled by the short burst of electric fury, was again bearable, and the heat and the storm had reigned and raged, but left things pretty much as they found them. A few shutters were broken, a few branches hurled to earth, a few sweet things in bonnets were spoiled, a few dresses injured. And this was all.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The supply of peaches in the New-York market is almost unprecedented. It is estimated that no less than 600,000 crates have been received here within the past six days. The principal source of supply at present is Delaware.

The Liederkranz Society has received a communication from the Washington Choral Society embracing resolutions signed by FRANKLIN PHILIP, President, and O. L. BURNET, Secretary, expressive of thanks for hospitalities received on the occasion of the twelfth general Saengerfest held lately in this City. The Washington Choral on that occasion was the guest of the Liederkranz Society, and hospitably entertained by this organization. The Washington Choral Society, it will be remembered, was one of the victorious societies at the prize singing.

At a late hour last night, a young man, named THOMAS LEWIS, of No. 284 Eighteenth-street, Brooklyn, got into an altercation with his uncle, JAMES TOWNSEND, who had attempted to chastise him. LEWIS drew a pistol, and discharged it at him. The ball missed TOWNSEND, and entered the breast of Mrs. FRANCES HOPKINS, LEWIS' mother, fatally injuring her. LEWIS delivered himself up to the Police, and was locked up in the Eighth Precinct Station-house, to await the result of his mother's injuries.

A friendly suit has just been commenced in the United States District Court by Assistant District Attorney EMERSON against the well-known druggists A. B. SANDS & Co., to determine the question whether stamps placed on imported goods by foreign manufacturers should not be recognized by the United States authorities without the payment of any additional duty by the importers.

Mr. CHARLES H. HASWELL, in his testimony before the Coroner's inquest in the *Westfield* explosion, was reported in some of the papers as saying that "there are not five intelligent engineers in the harbor of New-York." What he did say was that "there are 500 drivers of engines in this City, who would not have discharged their duty in the case of this vessel any better than the driver of this boat."

Passengers on street-cars seem to have no rights that drivers are bound to respect. Yesterday an accident occurred by which a passenger was run over by a Third-avenue car, opposite the Cooper Institute, because the driver would not stop his lumbering vehicle. The Company is not liable, because the passenger jumped off the front platform.

Judge SUTHERLAND yesterday refused to admit JAMES BOOTH to bail. He is charged as one of the forgers of the Richmond County bonds, and his discharge was resisted on the ground that requisitions were out for his associates, and the ends of justice required that the motion should be denied for the present.

JACOB METZEER was committed by Judge SCOTT, yesterday, to await the result of injuries inflicted on GUSTAVUS F. ZIMMERMAN and JOHN KRAUS the previous evening. DAVID WALSH was also committed for stabbing PATRICK GRIFFIN with a knife in the leg, in Cherry-street, the same evening.

THOMAS SMITH, Captain of the ship *Ne Plus Ultra*, charged with cruel treatment of a seaman named JOSEPH HOFFNECHEL, was honorably discharged, yesterday, by United States Commissioner SHIELDS, the evidence being insufficient to justify his detention.

The burrowing under the water at Hell Gate goes on bravely. A number of the rocks have been quite undermined, and explosions will be the order of the day very soon. Gen. NEWTON confidently expects to get through before another year.

A tramp among the oyster-boats on the North and East Rivers reveals the fact that the business is already beginning to revive. Blue Points are the best bivalves now in market. Oystermen expect a brilliant season the coming year.

The building of the new Williamsburg Ferry slips goes on bravely, and the Bridge Company will come into possession of the old slips at Roosevelt-street early in October. The New-York caisson will then be sunk and work on the bridge pier begun.

In the article in Tuesday's paper entitled "Another of Tweed's Tricks," wherein the operations of a certain Granite Company were unfolded, the name of JOHN STERN appears. This was a mistake. The name of the party referred to is JOHN H. STARIN.

HENRY BALL, charged before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, with robbing the ship *Eva May*, of a quantity of sugar, was sent to the Tombs, the offense having been committed in the port and within the jurisdiction of the State.

GEORGE C. FRICKE, a former book-keeper of KOBBE & Co., and held on a charge of embezzling a large sum of money, has been liberated by Judge MCCUNN in $1,500 bail. The amount of bail as originally fixed by the Magistrate, was $20,000.

Complaint is made that the eagle and flag, as executed on the panel at the north end of the new room of the Stock Exchange, are in bad taste, and a petition is in circulation asking the Committee to have them painted out.

Work on the new Court-House has again come to a stop. The pillars are unfinished, and a couple of blocks of stone lie on the sidewalk, with no one to hoist them. Cause—"want of funds!"

The battery boatmen have declined to accept the money given them for their services at the *Westfield* disaster, and it has been turned over to the relief of the sufferers now at Bellevue Hospital.

CATHERINE KROBER, of No. 125 Columbia-street, was severely injured, yesterday afternoon, by being struck on the head with a piece of a bedstead, thrown from a third-story window by GRACE BLOCH, who was arrested.

PATRICK MARTIN, of No. 128 York-street, Brooklyn, while at work, yesterday, on the bark *Midas*, at Pier No. 18 East River, fell from the upper yards to the deck and was severely injured. He was taken to Park Hospital.

Sharks are familiar visitors in the waters around the fish market near Fulton Ferry. They come up to feed on the castaway fish. The sharks are an effectual stoppage to the bathing propensities of small boys.

The Dry Goods Clerks' Early Closing and Benevolent Association met last evening. From the reports it appeared that all the stores on Third-avenue now close at 7 o'clock, for the first time in six years.

WILLIAM RILEY, of No. 131 Mulberry-street, last night knocked down and broke one of the ribs of DENNIS NOLAN, of No. 72 Bayard-street. RILEY was arrested and locked up, and NOLAN was taken home by the Police.

At a meeting of the Lafayette Guard, held last evening, it was determined to raise an additional company, and Mr. DUBOIS was elected as Captain.

Now that the old Chatham-street boot has disappeared, the biggest boot in the City is located in the Bowery, near Bond-street. It is a monumental sign.

Considerable betting is going on in this City among sporting men on the coming regatta at Halifax. The New-York crew are here the favorites.

The hotel-keepers of this City notice an unusual briskness in their business this Summer. A very large number of strangers are here just now.

The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company has thirty-nine horses, stricken by the new disease, under treatment at their veterinary hospital in Ninety-third-street.

A raid was made on the "keno" gambling-house, No. 15 West Houston-street, kept by JOHN HECKER, on Tuesday evening, and the proprietor and thirteen others were arrested. HECKER was committed, yesterday, by Judge COX, and the remainder were discharged with a reprimand.

Companies F and K, of the Fifth Regiment, commanded by Capts. BEUER and GEISSLER, were, yesterday, engaged at Hamilton Park in an annual sharp-shooting practice.

Among the passengers by the *Scotia* yesterday, was Mr. JOHN F. TRACY, President of the Chicago and North-western, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and Chicago and Milwaukee Railroads.

The flag on the Stock Exchange was half masted yesterday, in respect to the memory of Mr. E. A. SHIPMAN, who was for twenty years roll-keeper of the Exchange.

Ex-Gov. FLETCHER, of Missouri; Judge EWING, of St. Louis; Congressman AMES, of Massachusetts, and Hon. D. BURNS, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Admiral ALDEN, of the United States Navy; FRANCIS B. HAYES, President of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and GEO. M. PULLMAN, of Chicago, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. MCCLINTOCK, of Pennsylvania, Hon. J. A. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, and Dr. BURNELL, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. W. P. BEAMAN, of New-Orleans, Hon. S. NEWTON, of Pennsylvania, and Col. F. S. MUMFORD, of the United States Army, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Hon. Mr. SHERROSS, of Washington, and Hon. G. W. NASON, of South Carolina, are at the Astor House.

WILLIAM SHAY, of No. 387 Cherry-street, was assaulted, yesterday, by a person unknown to him, and received a severe scalp-wound. He was taken to his home by the Police.

ABRAHAM MEYER, twenty months old, last evening fell from a fourth-story window of No. 120 Baxter-street, and was fatally injured.

The Dauntless (juniors) defeated the Niagaras in a base-ball match yesterday, at Jersey City, by a score of 12 to 4.

Gen. J. B. AYER, of Illinois; Col. F. THAYER, of Kentucky, and P. P. RYAN, of New-Orleans, are at the Sturtevant House.

The filthiest block in New-York is in Nineteenth-street between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Muskmelons are very abundant just at present, and are selling at five cents each.

Dr. TRUMBULL, of London, is at the New-York Hotel.

Col. W. B. BECK, of the United States Army, is at the Everett House.

BROOKLYN.

HUGH REDDING, residing on John-street, while at work yesterday at the corner of James and Main streets, was overcome by the heat and had to be carried home.

ISIDORE HESSE, a jeweler at the corner of Grand and Sixth streets, Eastern District, was committed yesterday morning by Justice RILEY, for purchasing a watch that had been stolen from WM. SIMPSON by a man named JAMES WALSH.

JOHN HENRY, a young man, was arrested yesterday on complaint of Mrs. COLLINS, a resident of Thirty-sixth-street, who charged him with having forcibly entered her apartments and stolen clothing and jewelry worth $250.

Small-pox has for the past weeks been on the decrease in the city, and now there are but twenty cases in the hospital at Flatbush, while at this time last month there were over sixty.

Almost all the Democratic politicians of the city have gone to Saratoga, where it is said they will hold a caucus at the end of next week, and get up a "slate" for the Fall campaign.

LONG ISLAND.

The second new fire-engine arrived yesterday, for the Fire Department of Long Island City. She will belong to Hunter Engine Company, of the Third Ward, Ravenswood.

RICHARD TAYLOR, a watchman in the employ of JAMES DENNIS, of Long Island City, was shot accidentally yesterday morning by the son of Mr. DENNIS, while both were acting as guard over some unoccupied buildings. The wounded man is not expected to recover.

Much regret is felt at the insufficient appropriation made for dredging Peconic River. In lieu of the necessary scows to transport the mud, it is dumped alongside the channel, so that no real improvement is effected.

The fishing hulks in Huntington Bay, known as the *Falcon* and *Algonquin*, are to be entirely abolished by the Board of Health, and documents to that effect have been served upon the proprietors of the same.

The Board of Education of Riverhead have appointed A. HOFFSTETTER to the first intermediate and Miss E. SKIDMORE to the second department.

STATEN ISLAND.

A public examination of candidates for admission to the Cornell University from the County of Richmond, will be held week after next, in the Court-house, at Richmond.

Intemperance is spreading rapidly among the cows of Stapleton, in consequence of the "grains" from one of the adjacent breweries being emptied out on the flats.

The *Pomona*, the North Shore ferry-boat, has resumed her trips, after undergoing a complete overhauling.

A new yacht belonging to Mr. JACOB VAN PELT, of Stapleton, was launched, yesterday, from Mr. TEINER's coal-yard.

Letters from Dr. SWINBURN, formerly Health Officer of this port, state that he will return from Europe next month.

The Fire Department of Edgewater have received a new code of laws.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mrs. KNAPP, colored, of Port Chester, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having poisoned her daughter, Mrs. JAMES ANTHONEY. She had accused her daughter's husband with the crime, and the body was examined and arsenic found in the stomach; but on investigation it proved that medicine obtained from a female clairvoyant in New-York had been administered by the mother. The case is still under investigation.

THOMAS W. DALL, formerly employed in the County Clerk's office, New-York, was committed yesterday, by Justice BROWNE, on a charge of highway robbery.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Methodist camp-meeting of the Newark Conference at Denville commenced yesterday, about 250 tents having been erected for the accommodation of visitors, in addition to thirty cottages which have been occupied by families during the Summer. Nearly 1,000 persons were on the ground, including nearly all the prominent ministers connected with the Conference.

On Tuesday night, WILLIAM CONDON, a work-master on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, shot a man named BOYNE, who had threatened to take his life on account of a dispute they had had. CONDON immediately surrendered himself to Justice MILLER, who held him in bail for examination.

It appears, on the authority of the Health Board of that city, that the rumored prevalence of the small-pox at Trenton is almost without foundation. The physicians declare that there have been but few cases, and that the disease has been effectually stamped out, and that there is no danger whatever of contagion.

The case of the bankruptcy of the McKay Iron and Locomotive Works, of Jersey City, was before Mr. MORRIS, Register in Bankruptcy, yesterday. Mr. MCKAY was, by vote of the creditors, elected Trustee, and was directed to close up the business.

SAMUEL G. DERRICKSON, the lawyer who was arrested for swindling Mrs. KLOPPING, an old lady at Union Hill, has been released upon bail, and has caused the arrest of Mrs. KLOPPING, Justice NEUSCHALER and SAMUEL HANSER, a lawyer, upon a charge of conspiracy.

Yesterday afternoon the home-and-home game between the Trenton Base-ball Club, of Trenton, and the Champions, of Jersey City, came off on the grounds of the latter, in Jersey City. The score was—Trentons, 30; Champions, 28.

GEORGE KELLER, a resident of Boyd-street, Newark, attempted to shoot his wife on Tuesday night. He raised his gun to fire, but before he could pull the trigger the weapon was seized and the would-be murderer arrested.

A swimming match took place yesterday at Hoboken between two experts. The distance was 200 yards, and the best time 3 minutes 35 seconds.

Nearly $400 have been raised in Jersey City for the benefit of the sufferers by the recent fire.

The new Catholic convent in Newark, work upon which has been commenced, and covering an entire block, will cost $250,000.

President GRANT is expected to visit the State Fair at Waverley next month.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16.—Commander Montgomery has been ordered to ordnance duty at the New-York Navy-yard. Lieut.-Commander Theodore F. Kane is ordered to ordnance duty at the Washington Navy-yard.

[Advertisement.]

"For ways that are dark"—use PRATT's Astral Oil.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Limerick*, at 12 M., with a supplementary mail, for double-postage letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1:30 P. M.... For Havana and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, at 3 P. M.... For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Bremen*, at 12 M.... For Bermuda, by the *San Francisco*, at 12 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.;	3 P. M.
North, through, via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.;	3:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.;	1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.;	1:30, 9 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 P. M.	
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.;	3:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.	
South, Through	5 A. M.;	7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.;	3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.;	3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.;	4:30 P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Limerick	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
The Queen	Aug. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Algeria	Aug. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Aug. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Oceanic	Aug. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Main	Aug. 19	New-York	Bremen.
Australia	Aug. 19	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR HAVANA, &C.			
Columbia	Aug. 17	New-York	Havana.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Assyria, for Liverpool.—Albert Soume and Frederick Soume, Manuel Fernandes y Rio and Domingo Collaso, Mr. Webster, Samuel L. Anderson, Wm. Whitelaw, G. F. M. Park, John Newbiggin, Isabella Hawley and infant, James Benson, John Smith, Duncan McLind, A. Morgan, Wm. Grady and wife, Robert Chapman, John McDonnell, Jas. Freeland, wife and child, John Gordon, John Craig and wife, Prosper Peyre and wife, Joseph Gade, John Cobb, Martin Glennan, and other passengers in the steerage.

In steam-ship Nevada, for Liverpool.—Mrs. D. Lamb, 2 children and nurse, Miss Mary A. Rushton, P. H. Roots, Jennie Roots, Mrs. C. M. Howard, Mrs. Sellars and 2 sons, Mrs. McElheny and 1 son, C. J. Jones, Wm. T. Taylor, Wm. Lake, C. J. Jones, Mrs. Jane Reilly.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Scotia, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Merrill and servant, N. S. Finney, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Stearns, infant, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Ricardo Tomas and 3 children, Wm. H. Swett, Mr. and Mrs. John Dickson, Miss Dickson, J. F. Van Rossen, Jas. T. Sanford, Mrs. R. L. Blackwell, P. H. Morgan, Geo. Solomon, C. S. Le Roche, A. Seymour, G. Griffith, F. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Kendall, child and servant, W. H. Armstrong, H. B. Sands, John F. Tracy, A. B. Smith, Dr. Geo. S. Nelson, A. F. Weber, Chas. Forbes, Dr. E. C. Rogers, G. Corwith, Col. J. J. Williams, Hy. Stuckle, E. C. G. Lott, H. M. Greene and son, M. L. Huelin, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Gerken, J. McConvill and friend, Geo. A. Crocker, Hy. Tumbell, A. L. Coolidge, A. Carnagie, D. McCandless, F. Schoppers, A. Binnery, Mr. Webb, G. Portway, Gen. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Kipling and son, W. H. Renshaw, H. A. Knoop, Mr. Blythe, W. Thirwell, John A. Post, Simon Stevens, G. L. Spofford, F. Winogradoff, Marshall Wood, Wm. McAdam, John J. Douglas, James Stabler, H. Jones, Prof. Washburn, Miss Hamlin.

In steam-ship Italy, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Flagg, Mrs. C. A. Alvord, Jr., Miss Darby, J. O. Pond, A. Wylie, C. R. Siddy, Mrs. H. Norton, W. Hill, H. Brent, T. Brent, W. Jones, Mr. Armond, Mr. Simon, Mr. Marice, Mr. Jaim, Mrs. Blatt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Eckstein and daughter, J. Loos, J. K. Law, P. Reony, Capt. R. F. Byrne, W. J. Watson, F. Ginsweiller, W. Beyer, E. F. Daly, Miss C. Pfell, Miss Newring, Miss Schofield, P. Denny, Mrs. M. Field, Mrs. Boag, Miss M. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. Farries, Mrs. J. J. Jackson, Miss Senegas, Jas. Aucktorionie, T. M. Gregory, J. O. Neill, D. Bain, J. Locker, R. Thomas, Mrs. Cuthbertson and child, T. Teasdale, J. R. McGuiness, G. Williams, Dr. H. Harton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Higgin, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ruddell, Mr. and Mrs. Naughton and family, Mr. and Miss Corkery, M. D. Johnson and sisters, E. Hadden, T. O'Connor, T. Burke, D. McCabe, A. M. Marion.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

Newspackages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:12 | Sun sets.....6:55 | Moon sets.. 8:58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:41 | Gov. Island..9:30 | Hell Gate...10:52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Merida, Deaken, Havana and Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Sons; Chas. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Beverley, Pierce, Philadelphia; J. W. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia; Hatteras, Lawrence, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Norwich, Hinds, Salem, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Scotia, (Br.) Lott, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Francis Wright, Russell, Branco Santiago, Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia.

Ship Pride of the Ocean, (Br.,) Wilson, London, Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Barks Ebenezer, (Norw.,) Nielson, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Asphodel, Norton, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Winchester & Towne; Chasseur, (Norw.,) Thorsson, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Arcturus, (Ger.,) Yielke, Dantzic, Funch, Edye & Co.; Eureka, (Br.,) Prince, Trieste, Carver & Barnes; America, (Ger.,) Kopen, Bremen, E. Unkert & Co.; Mexican, (Br.,) Welch, St. John, N. B., Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Alva, (Br.,) Armstrong, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schrs. Amelie Adele, (Fr.,) Magnere, St. Pierre, (Mart.,) R. P. Buck & Co.; Dutch Princess, (Dutch,) Hassell, Maracaibo, Jos. Foulke's Sons; Ocean Belle, (Br.,) Branscom, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Abbie H. Brown, Higgins, Aux Cayes, B. J. Wenberg; M. L. Davis, Davis, New-Haven; J. H. French, Burgess, Philadelphia; Ellen Perkins, Kelly, Providence, H. W. Jackson & Co.; Pointer, Baker, Providence, H. W. Jackson & Co.

Canal-boat American Hero, Conner, Oswego, National Transportation Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Dacian, (Br.,) Laird, Leghorn July 14, Genoa 7th, Marseilles 12th, Menton 16th, Naples 18th, Messina 20th, Palermo 22d, Malaga 29th and Gibraltar 30th, with mdse. and 22 passengers to Henderson Bros. Had westerly winds and calms the entire passage.

Steam-ship Ashland, Moore, Fernandina, Fla., Aug. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand. Sld. in co. with brig S. V. Merritt, (of Philadelphia.)

Steam-ship Allemannia, (N. G.,) Barends, Hamburg Aug. 2, via Havre 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steamship Co.

Ship Prinz Albert, (N. G.,) Cahnbley, Hamburg 44 ds., with mdse. and 204 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Made the northerly passage and had westerly winds to the Banks; from thence 12 ds.; had 1 birth on the passage.

Ship Alpha, (Norw.,) Nielson, Newport, Eng., 38 ds., with railroad-iron to order.

Ship Antigua, (of Greenock,) Richards, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar to R. Patrick.

Bark Harriet, (Br.,) Tyrrell, Barbadoes 17 ds., with molasses to J. Scott—vessel to Hewlett & Torrance. Is anchored at the S. W. Spit.

Bark Guiseppe, (Ital.,) Carrao, Providence, in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Bark R. W. Cohoon, (of Port Medway,) Fancy, Barbadoes 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Geo. A. Phillips & Collins.

Bark St. Ursula, (of Barbadoes,) Dickman, Rio Janeiro 36 ds., with Coffee to Pendergast Bros. & Co. Aug. 11, lat. 34 46, lon. 73 50, saw brig Tropic Bird, steering N.; off Pernambuco saw brig David Stewart, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore.

Bark Eliza Barss, Vesey, of and 6 ds. from Bermuda, in ballast, to Jones & Lough.

Brig Racer, (of Montrose,) Spink, Riga 60 ds., with hemp to order—vessel to J. C. McArthur. Took the middle passage and had fine weather throughout; was 20 ds. S. W. of the Banks.

Brig Alliston, Coombs, Frankfort 7 ds., with stone to Bridge Co.

Brig Daisy, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Butler, Ponce, P. R., 18 ds., with molasses to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Harry & Aubrey, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Driggs, Barbadoes 17 ds., with sugar to T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co.

Brig Victoria, (Br.,) Craft, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Latasa & Co.—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Schr. Lettie Wells, Wells, Salina, P. R., 15 ds. with sugar and molasses to Burdett & Pond—vessel to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Sarah B., (of Machias,) Sanborn, Manzanilla 18 ds., with melado and wood to R. R. Barthold. Had fine weather. Left in port Zompa, for New-York, in about 10 ds.

Schr. Dolphin, (Br.,) Hudson, Aux Cayes, July 30 with logwood to C. A. Van Bokkelin. Left in port bark Mary Baker, Holkins, ldg. for Liverpool, would leave about Aug. 15. Arr. July 29, bark Ocean Bird, (Br.,) 27 ds. from Glasgow.

Schr. Pampero, (Br.,) Holder, St. John, N. B., 14 ds., with lumber to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Mayflower, (Br.,) Parker, Wentworth, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Florence, (Br.,) Price, St. John, N. B., 13 ds., with lumber to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Sarah Bernice, Proctor, Musquash, N. B., via Vineyard Haven, 12 ds., with piles to James Murray.

Schr. Caspian, Thompson, Lepreaux, N. B., via Tarpaulin Cove, 12 ds., with piles to James Murray.

Schr. Zavilla Williams, Veazie, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. J. B. Knowles, Merritt, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Guiding Star, (Br.,) Merriam, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Sarah, Kenniston, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Josephine S., Knowlton, Addison 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Susie Prescott, Glass, St. George 10 ds., with lumber to M. A. Wilder, Son & Co.

Schr. Talisman, Young, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Niagara, Morton, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jos. G. Stover, Avery, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. R. E. Pesker, Amesbury, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Chas. Carroll, Chase, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Carlos Barry, Reynold, Nantucket, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. E. P. Church, Gifford, Plymouth, with lobsters to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. Louisa Walsh, Kelly, Calais 7 ds. with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Sarah McKinley, Richmond, Me., 10 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Frances Edwards, —, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. Tinker, Thomas, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Jno. Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Francis Burritt, Allen, Westport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. H. Macomber, Dickens, Franklin 6 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. George & Emily, Harris, Saco 3 ds., with lumber to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Geo. Savage, Rye, Portland 4 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Victor, Stetson, Jonesport 12 ds., with piling to James Murray.

Schr. M. B. Gage, Sturge, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Sabwa, Kelly, Jonesport 12 ds., with piling to James Murray.

Schr. Buna, Lothrop, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Hannah D., Chase, Gloucester, with fish to E. Nickerson.

Schr. Anna Frye, Smith, Whiting, Me., 8 ds., with lumber to James Murray.

Schr. Montezuma, Seigor, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Oriental, Cole, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Eliza J. Rayner, Hutchings, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Samuel Lewis, Wood, Machias, with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Charles A. Grainer, Harvey, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Justice, Taylor, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Frank Merwin, Bacon, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Senator, Anesbury, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Edward Wooten, Young, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Baker, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Black Diamond, Thompson, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Mary A. Green, Darling, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Frank & Maria, Sammis, Elizabethport, for Derby.

Schr. Rhode Island, Wooley, Port Johnson, for Hartford.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Port Johnson, for Fall River.

Schr. New World, Mitchell, Port Johnson, for Newport.

Schr. C. C. Smith, Phillips, Port Johnson, for Hartford.

Schr. Geo. Gilium, Schofield, Port Johnson, for Portland.

Schr. Hickman, Small, South Amboy, for New-Haven.

Schr. A. P. Avery, Ryan, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah R. Thomas, —, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Anna Rice, Rice, Port Johnson, for Fall River.

Schr. Congress, Smith, Port Johnson, for Newport.

Schr. R. P. King, B. Blivens, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. M. A. Tyler, Tyler, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Expedite, Racket, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Enoch Moore, Chambers, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Monitor, Rogers, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. R. A. Reed, Arnold, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Alida, Jones, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. L. S. Hatch, Hill, Hartford, for Rondout.

Schr. Orion, Bradford, Belfast, for Rondout.

Schr. J. A. Chamberlain, Roberts, Virginia.

Schr. J. B. Myers, Woodnull, Virginia.

Schr. M. A. Ivine, Bodine, Virginia.

Schr. Mary Etta, Turner, Virginia.

Schr. Wave, Kimball, Virginia.

Schr. Alethea, Darby, Virginia.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, Day, Norwalk.

Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Baker, Milford.

Schr. Angeline, Robinson, Stonington.

Schr. Henry Lemuel, Jarvis, New-Haven.

Schr. Favorite, Clark, Horton's Point.

Schr. Surge, Warwick, Hartford.

Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.

Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. M. Sewell, Frisbie, Portsmouth.

Schr. Maud Webster, Mills, Vinalhaven.

Schr. Henry, May, New-Haven.

Schr. Garland, Lindsley, New-Haven.

Schr. C. Goodwin, Parker, Hartford.

Schr. Orion, Winters, Vinalhaven.

Schr. Alice Scranton, Stewart, Milford.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Schr. Angler, Beebe, Wareham.

Schr. Tillie, Smith, Pigeon Cove.

Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, Southport.

Schr. A. M. Acken, Hale, Norwalk.

Schr. J. H. Borden, Hadwin, New-Haven.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. S. S. Brown, Mott, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah, Cobb, New-Bedford.

Schr. Senator, Smith, Dighton.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W.; hazy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Nevada and Scotia, for Liverpool; Assyria, for Glasgow; City of Merida, for Havana and Vera Cruz; South Carolina, for Charleston; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern, N. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Arr. steamer Centipede, from Philadelphia; barks Susan Pardew, from Algoa Bay; May Queen, from St. Jago; brigs E. M. Hasten, from Baltimore; William Robertson, from do.; Havanita, from do.; schr. Brother's Pride, from Cienfuegos.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 16.—Arr. brigs Glimpse and Caroline, from Rio, for orders.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 15.—Arr. brig Arabella, from Windsor, for New-York; schrs Georgian, from Elizabethport, for Salem; Richard Law and Stimpckson, from Boston, for Philadelphia; Henry Croskey, from Boston, for Orient; Lavenia and Union, from Rockland, for New-York; Rocket, from Calais, for Providence.

Sld. schrs. Sea Bird, (Br.,) and Free Wind. The brig Isola did not sail as reported.

16th—Arr. brigs Torrent, from Philadelphia, for Portland; Harp, from Bangor, for Philadelphia; schrs. Planter, from Glen Cove, for Boston; Maggie Cain, from Philadelphia, for do.; James Warren and Sarah Worcester, from do., for Portsmouth; Albert Jameson, from New-York, for Belfast; General Tile, from do., for Rockland; Welcome Home, from do., for Havre de Grace; Only Son, from Port Johnson, for Augusta; Sharp, Maria, Roxana, Estelle Day, James Veldren, James Martin, Cud, Elwood Doron, James M. Vance, H. G. Hand, E. & S. Cordery, from Boston, for Philadelphia; Farragut, from do., for Baltimore; Mary Stowe, from do., for Saybrook; Minnehaha, from Portland, for Providence; Oliva Hayward, from Bangor, for Chester; Asseo, from St. John, for orders; Union, from Calais, for New-York; Kate McLean, from Port Johnson, for do.; Ada Herbert, from Gloucester, for do.

Sld. brig Arwell; schrs. Welcome Home, Albert Jameson, Only Son, Mary Stone, Maggie Cain, Nellie.

Miscellaneous.

Steam-ship Italy, (Br.,) Gregan, from Liverpool and Queenstown, which arr. at an early hour yesterday, reports experienced head winds the entire passage. Aug. 5, lat. 51 12 N., lon. 16 12 W., passed bark Queen of Hearts, (Br.,) bound E.; same date, &c., a brig-rigged steam-ship bound W.; 14th, at 3 A. M., steam-ship France, hence for Liverpool; 15th, at 5 P. M., brig Gipsey Queen, (of Portland,) bound W.; same time, ship Asa, (N. G.,) from Bremen, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Portland, (Br.,) Nelson, from Windsor, N. S., which arr. 15th, is consigned to J. A. Hervey, (not as before reported.)

The British steam-ship Robert Ingham, previously reported sunk off Seventeenth-street, East River, has been raised under contract with Baxter & Lowe.

Spoken, &c.

No date, lat. 40 41, lon. 68, ship Asia, (N. G.,) Stechmann, from Bremen, for Philadelphia, by pilot-boat Isaac Webb No. 2.

Aug. 5, lat. 42 55, lon. 56 30, ship Elbis, (Norw.,) from Falmouth for New-York; 8th, lat. 42 48, lon. 60 25, bark Hoppung, (Norw.,) from Newcastle, for do.

Aug. 14, off Nantucket, ship Cleopatra, (Aus.) Dunacovich, Liverpool, for Baltimore.

Aug. 12, off Nantucket, bark Kate Williams, from Boston, for Charleston, (by pilot boat E. F. Williams, No. 14.)

July 27, on the Banks, schr. Monument, (of Plymouth,) Smith. Had taken 850 qtls. fish.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Bremen, Capt. Lodewigs, from New-York Aug. 3, arr. at Southampton today en route to Bremen. The B. towed into port the North German Lloyd steam-ship Graf Bismarck, which had broken her shaft on the voyage from Bremen to Aspinwall.

The North German Lloyd steam-ship Donau, Capt. Ernst, from New-York Aug. 5, touched at Southampton yesterday and proceeded for Bremen.

The Anchor line steam-ship Caledonia, Capt. Ovenstone, from New-York Aug. 3, touched at Moville today and proceeded for Glasgow.

The Brazil mail steam-ship La Plata arrived at Southampton today from Rio Janeiro.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE.,

DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS.

E. Remington & Sons

HAVE OPENED THEIR

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM FOR

Military and Sporting Breech-loaders

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